CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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WEEKLY TOLEDO BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY. MARCH 22, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 14.

Poetry.

A NEW VERSION OF "OLD KENTUCKY HOME.'

The sun shines bright on my old Kentucky Home,
The voters are boozy and gay;
The Rye is ripe and the Bourbon is in bloom,
And the shotguns make music all the day.
The stone jug rises to kiss the waiting mouth,
And the upturned eyes gladly play
On the soft blue skies of the sunny, sunny South,
And my old Kentucky Home, far away.

Put a shirt of mail underneath your Sunday coat,
Wear an armor plate under your vest;
That is the safest way when a man goes out to vote,
And the Goebel gang is there to protest.
Oh, there's gay old times when elections come around,
The sexton's spade stabs the Dark and Bloody Ground,
In my old Kentucky Home, far away.

The black smoke pours from the chimney of the still,
The fragrance of corn is in the breeze;
It rises up until tears of angels spill,
And the man in the Moon has to sneeze,
The "Red Dog" shines in the bottle on the shelf,
The sunbeams around it play:
When your throat gets dry pull the cork and help yourself
In my old Kentucky Home, far away.

The feud man hides in the corner of a fence,
And waits for a shot at his foe;
Then the foeman's soul goes a-kitin to the hence—
To the land where they don't shovel snow.
The coroner comes to investigate the death,
And jugs up comfortably gay;
And the verdict is that he died for want of breath,
In my old Kentucky Home, far away.

Weep no more, my lady,
Weep no more to-day;
Because things have changed in my Old Kentucky Home,
In my old Kentucky Home, far away.
—Lexington Leader.

THE ROSE OF PERSIA.

When my father sent me to Ispahan,
Said he: "My boy, don't dread it;
Here's the usual one-half crown Hassan,
You'll get some more, with credit.
With a nice new suit and a brush and comb,
And a tongue that's smooth and witty,
A man may be nothing at all at home—
But something in the City!"

So I came to town, where I said that I
Was owner of an island
Where the sea-birds flocked—and by and by
The gulls did flock to my land!
As a sample soil I had mixed some loam
With gold to make it gritty!
A prophet I'd never been made at home—
But made one in the city!

For that gold of mine was a mine of gold
That set the town a-whirling;
So the public and the land I sold
For half a million sterling!
As the Romans do you must do in Rome
(Where thieves are called banditti),
But impudent robbery spells, at home,
"Promotion" in the city!

Now there's many a millionaire may think
The facts that I'm disclosing,
For his riches and imposing rank
Have sprung from having imposing.
If he shared your company, I declare
He need not act from pity;
Your company's worth as much a share
As his was in the City!
—From new opera by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Captain Basil Hood.

Miscellany.

HE WAS READY TO RUN FOR CONSTABLE

He was a rather raw specimen of the country yap, but he stepped into the presence of the Editor with the usual confidence of a free American citizen.

"Excuse me," he said, after the ordinary salutations, "but will you tell me to the best of your knowledge and ability if this country is goin' to take in the Philippines?"

"There is nothing else to do," replied the Editor.

"How about Porty Reeky?"

"That's settled, as one of us."

"And the Sandwich Islands?"

"In with us, too."

"How about Cuby?"

"That will be in by and by."

"And Guam and the scatterin'?"

"All in or heard from."

"And are we goin' to have the same Old Star Spangled Banner?"

"The same."

"And the same old American Eagle?"

"The same."

"And the same old Fourth of July?"

"Just the same."

"And the same old Uncle Sam?"

"A little taller and wider out, that's all."

"And the same old Constitution and By-laws?"

"Exactly."

"And the same old great and glorious Republic?"

"The same, only more so."

"Much obleeged," he said, starting out. "They wanied me to run for constable down in my county, but I didn't want to put my card in the paper and whack up $5 till I knowed more about what kind of a gover'ment I was goin' to git mixed up with."

"Oh, the country is all right," said the Editor encouragingly.

"I reckon," he hesitated a moment, "you wouldn't object to guaranteein' that the palladium of our liberties wasn't goin' to be jostled nor shook on its underpinnin', would you?"

"Not at all."

"Much obleeged, much obleeged, and if I ain't a constable after the returns comes in it'll be because there's a cog dropped in the gudgeons of state, that's all. Good mornin'," and he passed out more breezily than he had come in.—W. J. L. in New York Sun.

Taffy's Retort.

A Welshman, walking through a fashionable street in London, noticed on a door a bell. At the side of the bell were these words: "Please ring the bell."

Taffy went and rang the bell. In a second a powdered little footman appeared, and asked him what he wanted. "Nothing," said the Welshman, "but Irang the bell because it says so."

"Oh," said the footman, with a smile, "I see you come from the country where nanny-goats grow on gooseberry bushes."

"Yes," answered the Welshman. "But in London there are more wonderful sights. You have only to ring a bell, and a monkey pops out."—Weekly Telegraph.

An Undiscriminating Optimist.

"What do you think about the interoceanic canal?"

"It ought to be built, and right away," answered the St. Louis citizen. "I don't care how or by whom. Let's have it built. Just think of what that majestic towpath from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean will do for the St. Louis mule market!"—Washington Star.

Interpreted by a Spiteful Friend.

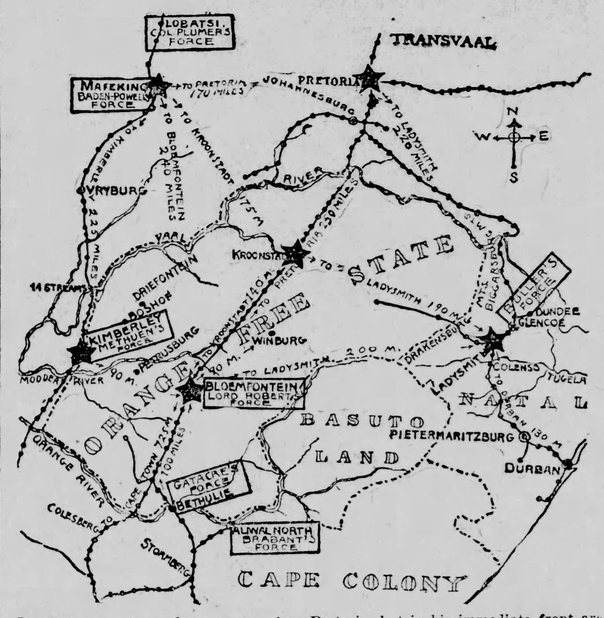
"She seems to delight in riding on crowded cars."

"Yes; I've noticed it."

"I wonder why."

"Well, it seems to me her fondness for it developed about the time that I told her I was once thrown into the lap of a handsome young man when the car suddenly went round a corner."—Chicago Post.

MAP OF SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA



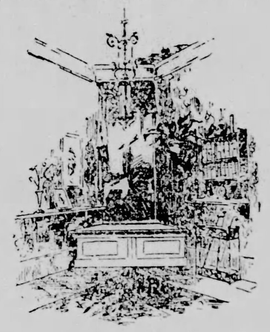
It will be seen from the accompanying map that the British still have a long and hard road to travel before reaching Pretoria. Plumer and Baden-Powell are only about 170 miles to the west, but they are not in a position to do anything but hold their own. General Roberts, with the main army at Bloemfontein and Kimberley, is 250 miles away, with some exceedingly difficult territory between him and the Boer capital. Much of the country in the northern part of the Orange Free State and the southern part of the South African Republic is as rough as the "Bad Lands" of our own country, and is therefore admirably suited to Boer methods of defensive warfare. Buller is about 220 miles southeast of Pretoria, but in his immediate front are the Drakensburg mountains, the passes of which are guarded by large forces of Boers. Before he can make much progress he will have to get possession of Laing's Nek, Majuba Hill and other places rendered famous as the scenes of former British reverses. Probably the most that is expected of him is to keep a large number of oBers occupied in holding the mountain passes while Gen. Roberts is advancing toward Weinburg and Kroonstad. It is thought the next serious battles will be fought in the vicinity of these two places. General Methuen's forces operating around Kimberley may also find strong opposition toward the Vaal river to the northeast.—Chicago News.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY A SMALL HALL

The corner illustrated is suited to quite a tiny hall or room. The most expensive portion of the arrangement is the looking glass, which should be about two feet wide and should reach from about fourteen inches above the floor to the cornice.

If the room is high the expense of a glass of the required length may be too great for a woman of moderate income to afford, in which case the glass might reach only to the frieze, or, if there is no frieze, to within twelve inches of the cornice. A piece of wood must be fitted over the top of the glass, so that the dust will not fall into the empty corner.

The mirror should be framed by a plain moulding, and all the woodwork should be painted to match that of the room. In the illustration a wooden seat is shown at the foot of the glass. This may be made to open and would serve as a receptacle for music, papers, etc., or the top of the wooden seat may be padded and covered and finished off with a frilling reaching to the floor; or if a seat is not required a wooden rail about fourteen inches deep may be fixed a foot in



front of the glass. Behind this rail a tall palm and some smaller ferns and plants may be placed.

An added touch of prettiness is given if a little lamp is fixed on a bracket so that it hangs about eighteen inches below the top of the glass. To prevent the mirror from looking too bare, and in order to introduce a brilliant touch of color into what may be a dark corner, a length of silk or velveteen is so draped as to partly hide the frame of the glass.

FUN AND NOVELTY AT MYSTERY TEAS

Givers of house parties have devised a new entertainment this fall which has such a lot of mystery about it, calls for so much guessing and is altogether such "fun" that the young people have voted it the best thing done this year.

It is called a "mystery tea," and the mystery lies in the items of the menu card, which is given to each guest, who must order dishes from it. Getting up this card requires much ingenuity on the part of the hostess. Everyday, commonplace dishes must be so mysteriously named as to be entirely misleading to the guest. When these dishes are served the fun commences, for many guests find they have indeed ordered light refreshments.

"An after-dinner delicacy," for example, turns out to be a toothpick. "Russian revels" prove to be a cup of tea. "A product of the dessert" is found to mean only a plain, ordinary sandwich, and an "oriental square" a Japanese paper napkin.

Guests at "mystery teas" are asked to appear in oriental costume or to represent some character in fiction, which adds another element of mystery and guessing to the affair.—New York Herald.

Time for Another Donation.

"Did you notice the flour on the crown of the Rev. Mr. Naller's hat this morning?"

"Yes. He must be getting pretty close to the bottom of the barrel."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, March 5. — The beautiful Champs Elysees is no longer disfigured by the shabby facade of the old Palace of Industry. The structure has been auctioned off as old brick and mortar for a mere trifle, and the wreckers have carted away the materials from the handsome thoroughfare that leads from the Palace de la Concorde to Napoleon's great Arch of Triumph. Promenaders are now provided with a fresh perspective, and it is a feast to the eyes to gaze upon the golden dome of the Invalides from afar and on the two new palaces of solid stone, which, in centuries to come, will tell the future generations the tale of the great fair of 1900.

The Exposition Annex at Vincennes is now nearly ready. This vast stretch of land, including in its area the pretty Lake Daumesnil, will be the home of three important groups included in the vast program of the exposition managers. These groups are Sporting Events, Transportation and certain branches of Social Science. Great interest is felt in the transportation display. Europeans have heard so much about American railways that they will inspect closely whatever is sent here from across the Atlantic. Competition may arise from quarters where least expected. France possesses the fastest train on record—the daily express of "Rapid" that makes the run from Paris to Calais, a distance of 185 miles, in three hours and forty-five minutes. The comfort of American cars has been so extolled over here that Russia, Austria and Hungary are going to show the world what they can do in the same direction.

Hungarian Snow Plows.

Again, in these countries as in America, snow interferes very materially at times with railroad traffic. M. Fletzer, the chief engineer of the Hungarian State railway, has invented an improved system of opening up a way through the deepest drifts for entire trains—an appliance which casts the snow on one side so effectually that it is impossible for the road to get blockaded until another heavy downfall takes place. This appliance is in the shape of an immense spoon which is placed in front of the engine to throw the snow aside, for use in the lighter falls of the "beautiful," and a rotary machine somewhat similar to the one used in the United States which cuts its way through harder and deeper drifts. M. Felzer will likewise show a complete set of portable walls and hedges, which are set up at the outset of the winter at points where drifting causes the most trouble.

The heavy trains, with their new appliances, will be on view at Vincennes in one immense international covered railway station, measuring 700 feet long by 400 feet broad. Close by these exhibits will be the automobiles and the bicycles. The entire annex will be lighted at night by acetylene gas. All the full-sized exhibits at Vincennes will likewise be displayed in miniature by models in the Transportation and Civil Engineering Palace on the Champ de Mars. The collection of models of yachts from the United States will likewise make a very attractive exhibit in the Transportation building.

Model Workingmen's Homes.

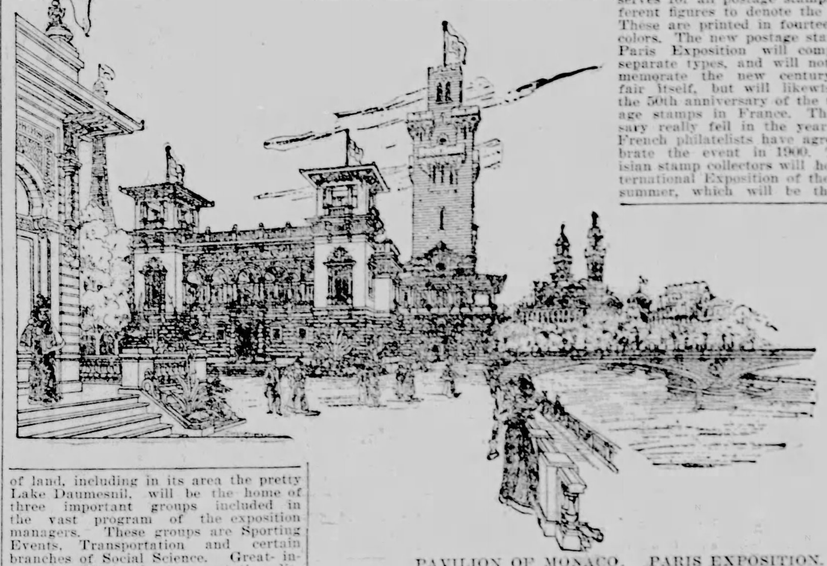
The section at Vincennes devoted to social economy and hygiene comprises a series of five workingmen's homes such as exist at the present day in the large manufacturing centers of Belgium, Germany, England, Austria and in Switzerland. These five houses will be typical exhibits and are worthy of a visit from all persons interested in the welfare of the working classes. The materials of which they are constructed, the furniture, the household utensils, the plumbing arrangements, etc., have all been supplied by the countries named. Each of these five houses will be built by workmen brought especially to Paris for this purpose from their respective countries. An interesting comparative study is thus provided. It is now to be regretted that the American commissioners did not carry out their original idea of erecting a workman's cottage at Vincennes. Such a building would have no difficulty in securing either the first prize or at least equal honors with the best of the others.

The buildings of the Invalides section of the fair are now completed and all that remains to be done is the gardening. As the grounds have been pretty well covered with structures very little space remains for the floral decoration.

Cooling Off Place.

Should the summer of 1900 prove a "scorcher," as some of the weather prophets have already predicted, the only resource open to the perspiring public will be to desert the glass-roofed buildings and the bare parts of the grounds for the "Subterranean World" or the "Underground Mining Exhibition," which promise to be the coolest spots of the fair. These subterranean shows are half a mile in length and have been built in the quarries that used to exist years ago underneath where the Palace and Gardens of the Trocadero now stands.

Another cool spot will be the pretty Monaco building, which has all the exterior charms of the grand old Monaco Monte Carlo chateau with none of the interior naughtiness of the celebrated Casino. All the beauties of the gay principality on the Riviera will be well advertised in this pavilion, but neither roulette nor any other games of chance will be tolerated.



PAVILION OF MONACO. PARIS EXPOSITION.

Monte Carlo in Paris.

So many Belgian resorts have recently been launched in competition with the late Monsieur Blanc's wicked "Paradise" that the Monte Carlo board of directors willingly voted the necessary funds to advertise liberally their gambling home, on the banks of the Seine. As they are shrewd business men and quite prepared to wait for returns it is probable that the investment will pay; but surely some of the leading powers of the world must find it strange to find Monaco gaily installed on the Quay d'Orsay, occupying almost the choicest position in the Street of Nations.

One of the signs that the exposition is nearing completion is the fact that the decorators are at work with chisel and paint on the facades and exteriors in general. The main porch of the Grand Art Palace is at last finished, and its stone Corinthian pillars have a stately aspect.

Boon to Sculptors.

The amount of sculpture with which this Palace is being adorned is simply marvelous. It is a long time since the sculptors have had such a stroke of good luck and no doubt they will soon be praying the numerous gods and goddesses with which the French museums are overstocked that another International Exposition may take place at no too distant date. As a rule, a sculptor's lot in this city is not a happy one, and if the government of France and the municipality of Paris did not frequently come to their assistance by ordering some departed celebrity reproduced in stone, marble or bronze some of the artists in marble might be compelled to turn stone masons or starve. Some of the notable Friezes of the Grand Art Palace are M. Joseph Blanc's "History of Art" in colored ceramics, and Fournier's examples of Egyptian and Assyrian art on the main facade.

"ASSYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN ART FRIEZE." GRAND ART PALACE.

Souvenir Postage Stamps.

Taking a hint from Chicago, Paris is to have a new set of French postage stamps to commence this exposition. Unlike the simple illustrated scraps of paper freely circulated at the last Brussels exposition these stamps are to be artistic affairs which will probably please both the general public and collectors. In France today one design serves for all postage stamps, with different figures to denote the face value. These are printed in fourteen different colors. The new postage stamps of the Paris Exposition will comprise three separate types, and will not only commemorate the new century and the fair itself, but will likewise celebrate the 50th anniversary of the use of postage stamps in France. This anniversary really fell in the year 1899, but French philatelists have agreed to celebrate the event in 1900. These Parisian stamp collectors will hold an international Exposition of their own this summer, which will be the stepping-stone to a permanent postal museum in which French and foreign postage stamps will be on exhibition, together with all books, blocks, stereotypes, designs, etc., that have been used in the manufacture of postage stamps during the last 50 years. France was the fifth country to adopt postage stamps, Geneva and Zurich took the lead in 1843, then came Bale in 1845, the United States in 1847, and France in 1848.

What It Will Cost.

A word of admonition to visitors to Paris. There is no reason for Americans to grow prematurely alarmed over the matter of hotel and other charges that will be made during the exposition months. It will be possible to obtain good board and lodging any time this summer for $2.00 a day. Of course there are from fifty to a hundred hotels in the heart of the city in the immediate locality of the Grand opera house who are not seeking patrons at this price, their ordinary charges being about double the figure named. But there are hundreds not too far away from the exposition grounds who will entertain transients gladly for $2.00. Accordingly, from three to five dollars, all told, should make one very comfortable. Certain travel agencies, seeking to close contracts now, are holding out the bugbear of ordinary prices increased fourfold. But persons who are willing to spend a few hours looking around, and a few francs in cab fare, will find bed and board without too great an outlay. So great will be the competition between the sixty odd restaurants on the exposition grounds as well as eating houses throughout the city, that the regular scale of prices will not be increased. So that good lunches can be obtained anywhere for 60 cents and excellent dinners for $1. Of course those who eat a la carte, with epicurean tastes, can easily spend at the best restaurants from $3 a plate up ward to any price they are mind to pay. Exposition restaurants will be fully 20 per cent more expensive than those outside the grounds.

Fredric Mayer

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THE ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES COMPLETED.

AN AMUSING HISTORIC SCARE

No doubt in the trying days of the Revolution our forefathers showed the heroic temper of their souls, says the Youth's Companion. Nevertheless, they were not all heroes; and there were some occasions on which even those among them who were, momentarily lost their self-control in a wave of panic.

Several great revolutionary frights are a matter of historical record, but none is more amusing than that which swept at one time over Windham county, Conn.

In one neighborhood especially it spread with marvelous swiftness and power; since not far away lived the rich Tory, Malbone, who owned a dreaded gang of negro slaves; while in another direction, equally near, was a reservation still occupied by the remnants of a tribe of Paygan "Injins." It was expected that these copper and ebony citizens—each peaceable, as it proved—might at any moment be excited to arise and slay. Bonfires ready for lighting were kept piled on the hills, and a kettle of tar was suspended from the liberty-pole.

"A single spark of rumor lighted all these combustibles. A post galloped through the town without stopping to communicate the news, and a sawny boy on Dudlee Hill had his ears boxed by a suspected Tory. Quick through the town flew the report of immediate onset."

At the terrifying cry that the Tories were coming, that the Indians were upon them, that "Malbone's niggers" were up the population fled to the nearest swamp. Sam Cheese raced along, ramming bullets into his musket without any powder. Limping Uncle Asa hobbled over the rough ground, lisping piteously as he went, "Thither! Thither! I've forgot my thin piathter!" while his sister was heard grimly adjuring him, "Come along, Asa! You'll never dress your shins again in this world!" Old people left behind hid in cupboards or haymows or remote corners of attics.

One woman, Rebekah Larned, proved the heroine of the hour. Instead of running away, she prepared to defend her home, and with it the three young children and the aged grandmother under her care.

She heaped a huge fire on the hearth, thrust every iron implement that could be mustered into the blazing embers, and hung a kettle of water upon every hook of the crane, ready to give a warm reception to the first intruder. The fugitives sent back a messenger to beseech her to join them in the swamp, but in vain.

"Tell Becky," they enjoined him, "hot irons will never do for the British."

But Rebekah remained firm; so did the poor old grandmother, who was entreated to leave her if she would not listen to reason.

"If I am to be killed by the Tories tonight," said the old woman, setting herself meekly in the chimney-corner, "why, then I shall be; so I'll e'en stay with Becky."

As neither Tory, Indian nor negro appeared to disturb her household, Rebekah Larned survived unharmed, and had the right to laugh as much as she pleased at her home timid neighbors.

USE FOR PINE NEEDLES.

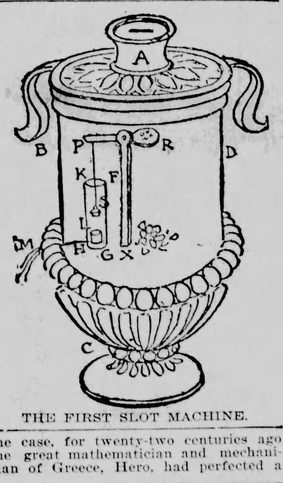
The pine needles of South Oregon are being utilized. The needles are first boiled and then run between horizontal wooden rollers, which extract the juice. This is called pine needle oil, which is supposed to possess medicated properties. The pulp is used as a medicated material for upholstering, and is also said to be a good substitute for horsehair. It is said that insect pests will not live in furniture that has been upholstered with pine needles.

The Editor's Mistake.

Editors have their troubles. One of these men, who presides over the destinies of a western newspaper, is mourning the loss of two subscribers. No. 1 wrote asking how to raise his twins so fat, while the other wanted to know how he might get rid of his orchard of grasshoppers. The answers went forward by mail, but by accident the editor put them into the wrong envelopes, so that the man with the twins received the answer: "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to it, and then the little pests, after jumping in the flames for a few minutes, will be speedily settled." And the man with the grasshoppers was told to "give castor oil and rub their gums with a bone."—Columbian.

THE VERY OLDEST SLOT MACHINE

We have been caught by the slot machine disease during the last few years to so great an extent that most persons think these devices are only of the most moderu invention. Such, however, is not



THE FIRST SLOT MACHINE.

the case, for twenty-two centuries ago the great mathematician and mechanician of Greece, Hero, had perfected a slot machine very much like those of our day, which sprinkle cologne on your handkerchief after a penny has been put into the slot. He described his device in a work on gases. It was an urn which stood in the court of one of the temples of Alexandria, and any worshiper who dropped a coin into the slot would find a little stream of water pouring out to wash his hands. In a Latin translation of this book of Hero's, printed in Italy in 1575, are a number of drawings of the 76 different machines invented by the ingenious Hero. This fountain is described as follows: ABCD is the vase, FGHK a vessel inside of it filled with water, with the pipe L leading out at M. The upright NX has a lever PO fastened to its top. At P a line running to S, the stopper covering the opening of the pipe at L is fastened to the lever. When not working the cover S being heavier than the plate R the pipe is closed and no water flows out, but the moment a coin is dropped into the slot it falls on R and by its added weight lifts the cover S and the water flows out until the coin falls off the plate R and the stopper returns to cover the end of the pipe." Did the inventor of the modern penny-in-the-slot machine know Hero's fountain, or did he really discover the device for himself? Perhaps he will never tell.

Neighborly Ties.

"The telephone is a great social factor."

"That's so. We wouldn't have called on those people next door at all if we hadn't wanted to use their telephone."—New York Evening World.

In the Family Circle.

He—I think I'll buy one of those French explosive gasoline motor carriages.

She—Dear me, why don't you get one that isn't explosive?—Indianapolis Journal.

FRANCE TO ABOLISH GHASTLY GUILLOTINE

SCENE AT THE GUILLOTINE.

A terrible scene at a double execution just performed in Lyons, France, has caused a revulsion of popular feeling against the historic guillotine, and it is predicted by legislators that the use of this instrument of capital punishment will soon be abolished in France.

One of the guillotined men, Nougler, was in the last stages of consumption, with both legs paralyzed, and an imbicile. He presented a pitiful spectacle as he was carried helpless to the scaffold.

The other, Gaumeh, like Antonio Ferraro, the bull-necked murderer electrocuted Monday in Sing Sing, was a hard man to kill. He fought and struggled all the way to the place of death, and it took four men to put him to the knife.

Advocates of the abolition of capital punishment are writing columns in the Parisian papers, citing the bloody spectacle at Lyons as a remnant of mediaeval barbarism.

The executioner of Nougier and Gaumeh was M. Deibler, jr., commonly known as "Monsieur de Paris," the popular title given to this "Red Axe."

After thirty-eight years of service in this line Diebler, sr., recently retired at the age of 70 years, and his official mantle has descended upon his son's shoulders. The old man's salary was $1,200 per year, with an additional allowance of $2,000 for keeping the guillotine in order, and he is supposed to have acquired a snug competence through his gruesome calling.

M. Diebler was a familiar figure in Paris. No man in France was regarded with such mingled feelings of respect, fear and loathing by the people. Men fled in terror at his approach, for among the superstitious it is regarded as an omen of evil to come face to face with the headsman.

He lived much aloof from his neighbors, and kept close to the house, except at infrequent intervals.

Summer before last Deibler went to Padua, Italy, to take the baths, but even there could not conceal his identity. When he went to bathe he was hooted by crowds and this unpleasant notoriety soon caused him to return to Paris.

The guillotine was first established in Paris in 1684, by Dr. Guillotine. For over 150 years the office of headsman was kept in one family. Samson by name, who transferred the bloody heritage from father to son. They were designated as kings by number thus: Samson I, Samson II, etc.

M. Deibler, jr., the latest incumbent, when about to execute a criminal always dresses himself in the height of fashion —frock coat, silk hat, boutonnierre and kid gloves.—New York Journal.

Burglars Oblige a Woman.

Last evening an elderly woman, returning from church, stood upon the doorstep of her house in Kilburn, and discovered that she had forgotten her latchkey. It was the servant's evening out. And there are several bad quarters of an hour between 8 and 10 on a February evening. Her dilemma was noticed by a group of men on the other side of the street. With the inbred courtesy of Nature's noblemen, they rushed to her assistance. In one instant six skeleton keys flashed in the air. In the next instant the speediest operator had opened the front door, and was receiving the thanks of the elderly woman, who was much pleased. But further reflection diminished her pleasure in this proof of the influence of human understanding on the lock.—London Chronicle.

According to Analogy.

"What is a furrier, Tommy?" asked the teacher of a pupil in the juvenile class.

"A man who deals in furs," answered Tommy.

"That's right," said the teacher.

"Now, Tommy, you may tell me what a currier is."

"A man who deals in curs," was the unexpected but logical reply.—Chicago News.

For Two Reasons.

"I don't think the editor will sit on this joke," said the funny man, as he laid down his pen.

"Because of the point, I presume," said the horse reporter.

"No, but because it's a standing joke," replied the man of humor, "one of the crowded street car brand, you know."—Chicago News.

SON-IN-LAW GRANTED IT.

"Son-in-law," he said, as he called him into the library and locked the door, "you have lived with me for two years."

"Yes, sir."

"And I have not charged you a penny?"

"No, sir."

"In family quarrels I've always taken your part?"

"Yes, sir."

"And always helped you along?"

"You have, sir."

"Then will you do me a small favor?"

"Certainly, sir?"

"Then let it appear that the football season ticket my wife picked up in my room was yours, and call it square."—Weekly Telegraph.

Punctilious.

"Shall we read the minutes of the previous meeting?" asked the president of the ladies' organization.

"I object," said the member who is always making trouble.

"For what reason?"

"Because they were not minutes; they were long, weary hours."—Washington Star.

A Satisfactory Explanation.

"How is it, Bre'r Williams," said the colored parson, "dat you shet yo' eye tight w'en de collection hat is passed 'roun'? Answer me dat!"

"Brother," replied Bre'r Williams, "w'en you's a-preachin' you th'ows so much light on de subject dat his blinds me—dat's why!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A volume recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons that deserves a thoughtful consideration is the one entitled, Heredity and Human Progress, the author of which is Professor W. Duncan McKim. That he has given his subject profound study is evident. At the same time it is certain that his views will meet with most determined opposition from a large body of people.

The author says in the beginning that many people see, in the existing fermentation of society, the signs of approaching disintegration, such as befell earlier civilizations. He contends that this is not necessary if the social organism is adequately self-regulative. He writes:

"During long ages, the very weak of the human kind have been generally left to shift for themselves, while the very vicious have been met by the most cruel attempts at repression. Toward the close of the last century, a kindlier sentiment began to dawn, and a more humane spirit was infused into our dealings with defectives and criminals. But not yet has philanthropy grasped a conception of the true cause of human evil, nor laid the axe at its root. Indeed, of late years, the humanitarian current has set so strongly toward sentimentalism as to endanger not only human progress but the very existence of society. In these days, the hopelessly weak are received as a special charge from heaven, and to the sad detriment of their more promising brothers, a double portion of wealth and affection is lavished upon them; while of the criminal it is hardly an exaggeration to say that he is regarded as a being whom society must reform, though ninety-and-nine just persons thereby severely suffer."

The remedy which he proposes and urges with a great deal of force, is a gentle, painless death for all of those dangerously defective characters, who are a constant menace to, or a terrible burden upon society, possessing in themselves no element of possible reform, and without a gleam of moral responsibility.

Indian Story and Song, from North America, is an attractive book written by Alice C. Fletcher, containing the words and music, together with the stories of the aboriginal folk-lore which were personally gathered by the author from her Indian friends.

The stories or ceremonies which gave rise to the original chants are picturesquely told, and, as stated in the preface, were gathered directly from the people in their homes, or from the native priests, who explained the ancient ceremonials of their fathers. The songs are of interest to the student of music, as the untutored melodies shed considerable light upon its history and date back to a period antecedent to that in which cultured music appeared among the ancients.

"One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

Toleration! Freedom of thought!

This is the battle cry of the present day, and a most hopeful sign it is, for it shows how people are coming to the understanding that upon themselves individually rests the burden of their own progress.

In accord with this conviction, and in evidence of its growth, come many books from as many different writers. The Wider View is a volume containing quotations from the works of a large number of authors, upon those subjects that have most to do with the higher life of the world. They are culled from every field of thought, and represent every phase of opinion.

The volume is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"How shall I live? How shall I make the most of my life and put it to the best use?"

With these questions Bishop J. L. Spalding opens his essay upon Opportunity in the volume of essays recently published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago. He goes on to tell in clear, strong language, how one can find open doors to a desired haven. "Let a man but have an arm, a purpose, and opportunities to attain his end shall start forth like buds at the kiss of spring. * * * Little is to be hoped for from the weavers of precepts, from those who tell us what they should do, if circumstances were other."

The whole essay is full of expressions conveying wholesome truths, as in those just quoted, spoken strongly and concisely. Other essays equally abounding in good things are the following: Woman and the Higher Education: The University; A Nursery of the Higher Life; The University and the Teacher; Goethe as Educator; The Patriot; and Empire or Republic. Through all of them runs the same trend of thought regarding opportunity, making their gathering under this title significant and consistent.

In that beautiful and valuable series of American Statesmen edited by John T. Morse, Jr., for Houghton, Mifflin and Company, comes the biography of Charles Francis Adams, written by his son.

His was a most interesting life. During the war of secession he was the minister to England, and very critical was the position in which he found himself upon his arrival in London. How he carried himself there, and the important circumstances in which he played so large a part, form an interesting chapter of history given briefly and comprehensively in these pages.

It is said by the writer that Mr. Lincoln was not in favor of Mr. Adams for any position, though he had no particular objection to him personally. He made the appointment to the Court of St. James to please Mr. Seward, the secretary of State.

The last considerable public service of Mr. Adams was in the Geneva arbitration in 1872, of which a brief but interesting account is given. He died in 1886.

The story of the experiment made of extending the limits of the city of New York to include almost one hundred suburban towns and villages, and the immediate application to the whole of the ordinances and regulations of a great city, has been told in a volume published under the title, Municipal Government, by Bird S. Coler, comptroller of that city.

The matter is divided into nine chapters, with the following headings: The City Charter; Charity Regulated; Income and Expenses; Water Supply; Transportation; City Development; The Church in Politics, and Political Machines.

The volume is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Books Received.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:
Charles Sumner, Series American Statesmen. By John T. Morse, Jr. $1.25; and
Poor People, A Novel. By I. K. Friedman. $1.50.

From D. Appleton & Co.:
Municipal Government. By B. S. Coler. $1.00; and
A Maker of Nations. By Guy Boothby. $1.00.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:
Opportunity, and Other Essays. By J. L. Spaulding. $1.00; and
The Cardinal's Musketeer. By M. Imlay Taylor. $1.25.

From The Macmillan Company, New York:
Home Nursing. By Eveleen Harrison. $1.00; and
The Farmstead. By Isaac Phillips Roberts. $1.50.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:
The Wider View. By John Monroe Dana.

From Doubleday & McClure Co., New York:
Captain Dieppe. By Anthony Hope. 50 cents.

From Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York:
Gerber. By Kate A. Benton. $1.50;
The Minx. By Mrs. Mannington Caffyn. $1.50;
The Cambric Mask. By Robert W. Chambers. $1.50; and
Lying Prophets. By Eden Phillpotts. $1.50.

From Cassell & Company, New York:
Charles A. Berry. A Memoir. By James S. Drummond. $1.50.

From Dodd, Mead & Company, New York:
Resurrection. By Leo Tolstoy. $1.50.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a certain percentage of all the people as regularly and surely as the spring of the year rolls around. Probably 75 per cent. of these people are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has made more people well, effected more wonderful cures than any other medicine in the world.

The many letters we frequently publish are only samples from thousands of testimonials in our files and coming in daily. Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula,	*Salt Rheum,*
Scald Head,	*Boils, Pimples,*
All kinds of Humor,	*Psoriasis,*
Blood Poisoning,	*Rheumatism,*
Catarrh,	*Malaria, etc.*

All of which are prevalent at this season and in their milder forms are generally called "Spring Humors."

"Large swellings came on my boy's neck under his ears. In the spring they grew worse, extended down to the collar bone, and finally became a large scrofula sore. My brother had been cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it had also cured one of my other children of a bad case of salt rheum. I therefore began giving Hood's to this boy for scrofula, and in a short time the sore commenced to heal from the inside and it continued until now a slight scar is the only trace. As for myself I was weak and tired and it was an effort for me to keep about. When I got Hood's for my little boy I began taking it myself and in a short time I gained rapidly in health and strength and have since done my work with more ease than ever before since I can remember." MRS. DAN MAXFIELD, North Londonderry, New Hampshire.

It effects such cures as this by virtue of its peculiar curative power, found in no other medicine. It is peculiar to itself—the best Spring Medicine that money can buy.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

WIND BLOWS HARD AWAY OUT WEST

"The wind blew a passenger off my train when I was railroading in the Western country," said a conductor now on an Illinois run, to a reporter of the Chicago Tribune.

"But I didn't know it until three years after the occurrence," he continued. "He was ticketed for southern California, and several times during the day he asked me questions. Soon after his last question I missed him from his seat. Later in the day he was still missing, but his overcoat was on the back of the seat.

"I asked other passengers if they had seen him leave the car. No one remembered it. I searched the train, but failed to find him. I then took his coat, and turned it in, making a report on the case. The company held it for some time, and when no inquiry was made the company advertised the coat in the hope that the mystery might be solved. There was no response. This only spurred the company to renew its search, and I know that several hundred dollars were spent in an effort to find the owner of the coat. You see, railroad companies have souls, in spite of an opinion held by some to the contrary.

"And now here is one for the country editor. Such a one heard of the incident and printed it in his paper. Curiously enough, one of his subscribers, who read the story, was the man who lost the coat, and he presented himself at the company's office, proved his property, and got it.

"His story was that he imbibed pretty freely, and stepped out on the platform to get fresh air. The wind was blowing a gale, and before he could get a purchase it went him from the car. As he was drunk the fall did not hurt him. I do not say this, however, as favoring too free indulgence in liquor.

"When he sobered up he felt ashamed, and stopped in a farmhouse nearby, where he found a bargain in farm land, and purchased. He canceled his far Western trip, and settled on his newly acquired purchase. That was his story. I have told mine."

A Convincing Appeal.

"Madam," said the tramp as he held out his hat to a lady who was passing, "will you please give me a few pennies to get something to eat?"

"Indeed, I won't," replied the lady, "as she sized him up at a glance. "You have been drinking."

"Well, suppose I have," answered the tramp, "is that any reason why I should not eat occasionally?"—Chicago Daily News.

What She Died Of.

A district visitor was talking to a poor woman whose sister had just died in a lunatic asylum. "Oh, it ain't in the family," exclaimed the mourner. "What drove sister crazy was the conduct of her young man; and when she died in the asylum they took her into the slaughter house, post-mortared her, and the verdict was Love."—London Globe.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh), that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

New Moral Development

By Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago.

It is possible to find indications that our social ethics are becoming more democratic. We have come to have an enormous interest in human life as such, shown by the great number and variety of novels, by the revived and humanistic study of history and by the unflagging interest in current events, and the widening sense of comradeship evinced by the great amount of newspaper reading.

This curiosity as to human life and history has really more of a moral basis than an intellectual one. What we are really searching for is a moral dynamic. We meet the obligation of our family life not because we have made faithful resolutions, but spontaneously, because of a common fund of memories and affections from which the obligation naturally develops; in the same way we are naturally developing ourselves for larger social duties. If our social morality demands that we devote ourselves to the good of the whole we must have some idea of the experience of the whole, for the trend of action is determined by habitual thought and interest.

We have discovered that we reach our moral development not so much through a conscious striving as through a widening of our interests, finding at last the enlarged self in the increased life. Our conception of morality, as all our other ideas, pass through courses of development. The difficulty comes in adjusting our conduct, which has become hardened into customs and habits, to these changing moral conceptions. When this adjustment is not made we suffer from the strain and indecision of believing one hypothesis and acting upon another. Doubtless the heaviest burden of our contemporaries is a consciousness of a divergence between our democratic theory, on the one hand, that working people have a right to the intellectual resources of society, and the actual fact, on the other hand, that thousands of them are so overburdened with toil that there is no leisure nor energy left for the cultivation of the mind.—New York World.

MISS JANE ADAMS.

Her First Thought.

Husband (rushing into the room)—Come out quick, for heaven's sake!

Wife—Why, what's the matter?

"The house is on fire, and we shall be burned to death if we hesitate a moment. Run, run for your life!"

"Yes, I'll be out in a minute, dear. I've got to tidy up the room a little, so that it will look decent when the firemen arrive."—Weekly Telegraph.

A Friendly Tip.

Meeks—Now, I like to listen to a minister who sticks to his text when he preaches.

Weeks—Then you ought to attend our church. The minister sticks to his text about two hours and a half as a rule.—Chicago News.

OUTLANDERS IN BRITAIN

A Quaint Dutch Colony Settled in the Heart of Yorkshire, Eng.

Of the many colonies of Outlanders settled in this country, enjoying to the full our liberties and laws, there is perhaps, says the London Graphic, none more interesting to-day than the settlement of Dutchmen on the huge peat moors of Thorne.

This little Yorkshire town has undergone a double Dutch invasion, for although the present colony is not more than five years old, it is curious to find that Thorne and Holland have kept up a mutual acquaintance ever since the middle ages, when Mynheer of the period was anxious to try his art of embanking and draining on the neighborhood. It was not, however, until the time of the Stuarts that this wide area was taken in hand by one Vermuyden, who was struck with the idea of reclaiming the land while hunting with Prince Henry on the Royal Chase.

Charles I., the Lord of Hatfield Chase and most of the surrounding manors, saw a chance of making money out of Vermuyden's scheme, and therefore, according to the ancient manuscript: "For ye Good of hys tenants, and all hys subjects, he contracted with Vermuyden a Dutchman, and his participants in ye 2nd yeare of hys reign, to Dis-chase and Drain the same; Reserving one 3rd part to himself as Lord of ye soil, allowing ye Drainers one 3rd part for their charge, and of meer Grace granted ye Remainder to ye Respective tenants for their Common." And so with Cornelius—later Sir Cornelius—Vermuyden arrived Thorne's first Dutch colonists.

In number about two hundred, they came over from every part of Holland, some with the intention of settling, which they ultimately did, others as birds of passage, to make money on their way, and others—French as well as Dutch—driven out by governments undesirous of their company, and ready for any kind of work.

Vermuyden and his countrymen, after an expenditure of several hundred thousand pounds and incredible labor, were successful in their gigantic task and turned a vast morass of 70,000 acres into some of the most productive land in the north of England.

They had many difficulties to contend against, of which the greatest were the mastering of the River Don on the one hand and the hatred of the poor commoners on the other. The result of diverting the former was, unfortunately, the cause of a flood on the lands of the commoners, who rose en masse, broke up the works, destroying everything they could find, besides killing and wounding several of the workmen. After much persuasion Sir Cornelius managed to satisfy the disaffected by giving them employment on the Chase and offering extraordinary wages.

Of these original settlers Vermuyden, after spending an immense fortune, retired into obscurity, and is said to have died somewhere in the South of England in great poverty, his broad acres—or many of them—passing into the hands of the Ingram family. A few of his followers acquired the wealth they came for, and some of their descendants are to be found in the district to-day.

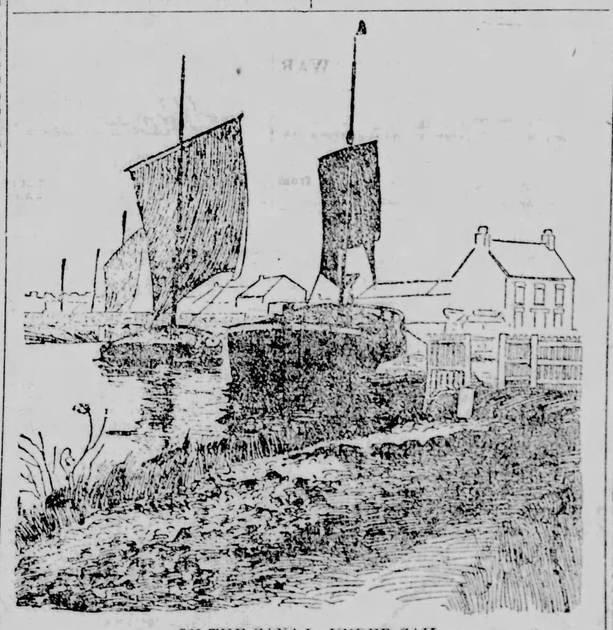
So much for the first Dutch settlers.

The present colony, which is considerably larger than that of 1626, was brought over about five years ago by a company known as the Grieadsveen, to undertake on a large scale the preparation of moss litter on the peat moors, the supply in Holland having for some time fallen below the demand.

The arrival of so many foreigners created, for a short time, quite an excitement in the little Yorkshire town; but Thorne soon grew accustomed to this addition to her population and the stolid looking, blue smoked Dutchman, in his wide, baggy trousers and his clattering wooden clogs, is now as familiar an object as the church or the local policeman.

And what an appropriate foreground is this quaint costume to the surrounding scenery, with its miles of moor and lowlands, its dykes and windmills, its canals and red-tiled farms! So much does it resemble Holland that the sage Kruger himself, if dumped down in the district, might well be excused in the belief that once again he had reached the land of his fathers.

A DUTCH WEDDING.
An Ordinary Street Scene in a Little Yorkshire Town.



ON THE CANAL: UNDER SAIL.
A Scene in the Heart of Yorkshire's Dutch Settlement.

They Don't Say Eyether.

"Hello!" called a high-pitched voice through the telephone. "Is this Twiggins & Haggerty, in the Back-of-the Yards district?"

"Yes."

"This is Mr. Fox, of Kenworth. Is either of the firm in?"

"Come again?"

"I say, is either of the firm in?"

"Is what matter of the firm in?"

"Either—either! Can't you understand?"

"Don't catch it. Say it again."

The soft voice of the telephone girl at the central station broke in.

"Try 'eether,'" she suggested. "Perhaps they don't say 'eyether' back of the Yards."—Chicago Tribune.

"Ill weeds grow apace." Impurities in your blood will also grow unless you promptly expel them by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Fatal Procrastination.

"He asked me to marry him."

"And you accepted him?"

"No. Idiot that I was, I asked for time."

"And what did he say?"

"He said he'd give me a year."

"Ah! And what did you say?"

"I saw my mistake. I said two days would be plenty. But he wouldn't hear it. He said no woman could make up her mind in such a short time. He really insisted upon my taking six months. We finally compromised on thirty days."

"And then?"

"He married that putty-faced Bimberling girl the very next week."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Spend It All.

"I want you to prescribe for my wife, doctor."

"What's the matter with her?"

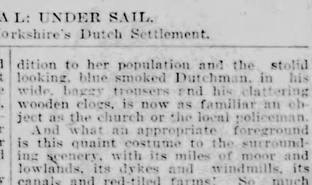
"I don't know, but I am sure there is something; she went shopping yesterday and brought home part of the money I gave her."—Harper's Bazar.

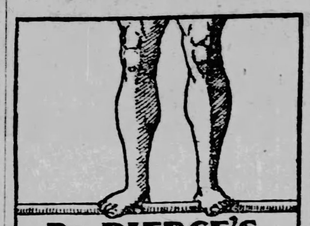
IN THE SAME PEN.

"One of the boys at the hotel put me on to a little poker game," said the dry goods drummer, "and I went around to see what it was like. There were about thirty respectable looking people in the room, and one of them was trying to teach me the value of the cards, when the police broke in and made a clean sweep of everybody. Next morning when arraigned at the police court I wanted a lawyer, and there was a general laugh in court as his honor replied:

"I don't know where you'll get one. There are nine in town, but all are in the pen with you!"

"It was so," continued the drummer, "and things might have gone hard with us had it not been for the fact that the judge was there, too, but had just stepped out as the raid was made. Nothing was said about it, of course, but he let us off with a fine of $2 each and a lot of fatherly advice."—Washington Post.


Her Face
His Face
Haskell's Ointment
the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.
Haskell's Soap
Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.
Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

IS A TRUE MUSCLE MAKING MEDICINE

It makes muscle by making health. It makes health by curing the diseases which undermine the strength. The starting place of physical deterioration and weakness is generally the stomach. The "Discovery" positively cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Take "Golden Medical Discovery" and you'll get well and strong.

"I wish to express my thanks to you for your wonderful medicine," writes Mr. Geo. Logan Dogget, of Piedmont, Greenville Co., S. C., Box 15; "I was almost past work suffering so much from chronic catarrh and indigestion. Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' was recommended. I used it for three months, and was completely cured of indigestion and greatly relieved of catarrh."

The Sunday School.

LESSON I, APRIL 1, 1900.

The Beatitudes.

Matt. 4:25 to 5:12.

Read Matt. 5:1 to 6:18. Compare Luke 6: 17-26. Memory verses 3-9.

Golden Text—Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.—Matt. 5:8.

25. And there followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from Judea and from beyond Jordan.

5:1. And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came unto him:

2. And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,

3. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

4. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

5. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

6. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

7. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

8. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

9. Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

10. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

11. Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

12. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

Blessed are they that mourn (v. 4). Do you remember when you broke your leg or fell into the fire, and were burned so terribly? You could not see any good in it until after the first excruciating pain wore off, and you were able to sit up in bed. Then every one was so kind and gentle that it just seemed to you as if you were in a new world. Your mother's kisses were even sweeter than before; your father was as gentle as your mother; your big brother used to bring in the chickens from the barn for you to look at, and the boys would stop in on their way from school to tell you how much they missed you. Here was a sort of happiness that you would never have known except for your sorrow. Don't you think that it was worth being hurt, just to learn how good and kind everybody really is?

Blessed are the meek (v. 5). The unhappiest man or boy in this world is the one who is proud, revengeful, self-assertive, jealous. He is always in trouble defending his rights. Everybody is stepping on his toes. He cannot enjoy anything. What he has, he is afraid some one will get away. What he has not, he fears he can never get. He is mad if any one is praised more than he. And so he is in trouble the whole time. But let him get well beaten in his class; let him take a good licking or a fall at recess; let the stuck-up-ness be all taken out of him; get to a point where he recognizes that he is not the only pebble on the beach, and then he begins to find a mysterious pleasure in the success of his rivals. He gets joy out of looking at the things which caused him pain, and really begins to live. He takes as much satisfaction in their happiness as in his own. What they possess, he appropriates to himself without trying to get it away from them. He has really inherited the whole earth by repudiating himself.

Blessed are the pure in heart (v. 8). Some things can be seen through the brain, but others only through the heart. Suppose you had no heart. Do you think you could see your mother? Do you think you see her with the same faculty with which you see the multiplication table or the rule for cube root? I do not. If you should come home from school some day with your temper all roused, and your heart so full of mad that you could scarcely speak, you would not see your mother at all. You might look at her, but you would not really behold her. You could not even see the baby. The little thing that crawls up to you, and that you feel like slapping, would not really be the baby. It would be something else. The real baby would be invisible to you until you got over being mad. That is why we say: "I was so mad I could not see." Something really blinds the eye of the soul. When the anger all runs out of your heart, then you can see again, just as when the frost melts from the window pane. No man ever saw God when he was mad. No man ever saw God when his heart was full of envy or envy or impurity. He sees something just awful and ugly and repellant, but it is not God. He must get all that out of his heart if he really wants to see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers (v. 9). What does a mischief-maker enjoy? Everywhere he goes trouble and discord spring up around him. What does a skunk or a wolf know about the kindness or love of man? They carry something with them that either makes everybody run like a madman, or else chase and bite and shoot them. But a quiet, sweet hearted little fellow seems to bring out the best side of human nature. Everybody wants to pet and cuddle him. Who says he life is not blessed—creating peace and love wherever he goes? There are people who, if one is in their presence for a while, what kind of trouble and discord there is in any circle into which they enter, and begins to disappear when they come. No wonder people call them "sons and daughters of God!" What a beautiful part of life they see! How sweet it must look to them! They think it is human nature which they see. It is really their own nature. They are like a summer breeze which sees all the leaves rustling, and all the flowers bowing and scraping, and all the little lakes dimpling wherever it goes, and never knows that it is creating all this movement, laughter and life its own self.—Charles Frederick Goss, in Sunday School Times.

BILL BLARNEY IN THE CHOIR

His Voice Is Phenomenal But He Sings Therein No More.

Bill Blarney had a wonderful voice. This was not his fault, however, as Bill, who was some fifteen years of age, had industriously endeavored to destroy his vocal powers ever since he had been old enough to light a match, by daily inhaling large quantities of cigarettes. But generous nature, who, seemingly, is often most kind to those who least deserve it, consistently refused to allow Bill's vocal cords to degenerate, as far as the beauty of the tone they were able to produce, was concerned, and, therefore, Bill had continued to supply himself with nicotine and the necessaries of life by giving impromptu concerts in hotel lobbies and billiard rooms, and then passing his ragged cap around among his appreciative audience, who seldom failed to fill it liberally with small change.

It was on one of these occasions that Professor Smith, a man whose most important duty in life was to train the choir boys which furnished the music for one of the city's largest churches, first heard Bill's voice. To hear Bill's voice was to love it, for it was a beautiful soprano, rich and sweet enough to come from the throat of an angel, instead of from that of a street Arab, such as Bill was.

"What a beautiful voice," said the professor to himself, as he listened to Bill's song; "I must have that boy. What an impression he would make on Easter Sunday." When Bill had brought his recital to a close, passed the hat and lighted a cigarette, he was approached by the professor and asked to join his choir.

"What's dat?" inquired Bill, who had never heard of such an organization, and being enlightened by the professor on this point he asked, "What would me graft be?"

"Your graft; what do you mean?" asked the professor, in turn puzzled.

"Why, me graft; dat's me rake off," explained Bill.

"Oh, you mean how much will we give you for singing for us," said the professor, as he grasped the thought Bill was trying to convey. "We are not in the habit of paying our boys, but if you will come and sing for us I'll give you fifty cents a Sunday."

"Tain't enuf," replied the boy, who often took in more than that at a single passing of the hat.

"Well, if you will come regularly to choir practice on Saturday evenings, I will give you a dollar," said the professor, who was fearful of losing the lad.

To this proposition the boy agreed, and when the professor reached the church Saturday night he found Bill, puffing a cigarette, waiting for him on the steps. The professor soon discovered that the words and music of the hymns they sang were too pretentious for Bill, and he then conceived the idea of teaching him some simple hymn, which might be sung as a solo. Dismissing the other boys as soon as possible, he began on Bill, and after two hours of hard work the boy had apparently mastered the task, and could sing the four stanzas of the simple hymn through without mistake of word or note.

"Ah, but we will surprise them tomorrow," said the professor to Bill, as he told the boy good-night. "Be sure and be on hand promptly."

Sunday dawned a beautiful day, and the church was filled with people. The professor examined Bill and found he had forgotten nothing. The musical part of the program had almost been completed when Bill arose to sing. The organ played a little preiude, the professor gave the cue, and Bill, looking very respectable in his white surplice, began his song. At the first note there was a stir of interest, and at the conclusion of the first line Bill had secured the wrapt attention of the entire congregation.

"Who is he?" question the women, as they craned their necks to behold the wonderful songster. But there was no answer to their question, as Bill was unknown to the members of that church. There was a decided rustle of approval as the organist played the prelude to the next verse. The music ceased and the people listened eagerly to hear the beautiful voice again, but hesitated; be had in the midst of his unaccustomed surroundings, forgotten the second verse. The professor tried to prompt him, but Bill was deaf to his words.

He felt that he must sing something as the people were all waiting for him to begin. There was nothing to do but fall back on one of his everyday favorites, and as the people strained their ears, Bill, making a special effort, for he now felt that he was on his own ground, began that well-known selection, "Oh, I Would Leave My Happy Home For You." And this is why Bill no longer sings in a church choir.—Chicago News.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A Confession.

"Ethel," said Jack Smart, as he placed his arms around his wife and looked down into her eyes, "I have a confession to make to you, and I want you to promise, before I begin it, that you will forgive me."

A wild fear took possession of her. She placed a little white hand upon her heart and would have fallen if her husband had not held her up. Her face became livid, and she could only gasp, "Tell me—tell me the worst!"

"I did a man out of a cold hundred today," he said. "I confess I took advantage of him, but I trust my darling will make allowances in view of the sore temptation."

The color came back into her cheeks, her lips parted in a glad, sweet smile, she rested her head against his breast, and, looking fondly up into his eyes, said: "Oh, Jack dear, how you frightened me! I thought you were going to tell me you had kissed some horrid woman."—Collier's Weekly.

A Business Woman.

"But if I fail!" said the young man as he started to ask the girl's father for her.

"Well," she replied promptly, "you can make an assignment, and I'll become your assignee."—Detroit Free Press.

After the Ball.

Mrs. Wederly (unmasking)—Oh, but didn't I fool you, though! You had no idea you were flirting with your wife all evening!

Mr. Wederly—No, I hadn't. You were so very aggreeable, I was completely deceived.—Chicago News.

An Insinuation.

He rivets his burning gaze upon her glorious countenance.

"Is it possible," he exclaims, "that flesh and blood can attain to such perfection?"

"Mr. Butterfield, if you mean to insinuate that my complexion—"

"Oh, she becomes theatrical.—Detroit Journal.

To Make It More Substantial.

"Harry, that poem I'm telling you about is a perfect dream."

"Well, I see by the way you return to the subject that you are working me to make it a reality."—Chicago Record.

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"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor.

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and is wants every man to have it.

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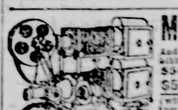

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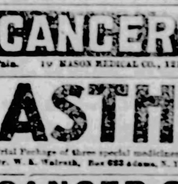


Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's English Diamond Brand Pills, for twenty-five years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Still He Didn't Know.

Jack—I don't know whether to get married or go to the gold diggings.

Tom—Why don't you ask the girl?

Jack—I have asked her.

Tom—What did she say?

Jack—She said get married.

Tom—Then why don't you?

Jack—She recommended another girl.—Detroit Free Press.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Women Voters.

E. S., Lockington, O.: In Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, women have full suffrage and vote for all officers, including Presidential electors. In Indiana, women may hold any office under the school laws, but can not vote for any such officers. In some form, mainly as to taxation or the selection of school officers, woman suffrage exists in a limited way in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

Congressmen.

G. P., Ganger, Mich.: Both Senators and Representatives are Congressmen, but the incorrect habit has sprung up of calling the latter Congressmen alone. It is incorrect, of course. The salary of a Senator or Representative is $5,000 per year.

Lincoln's Pen.

E. R., Veedersburg, Ind., asks in whose possession is "the eagle quill pen used by Lincoln in signing the Emancipation Proclamation?" We do not know. Is any reader able to tell? E. R. says: "The reason I ask the question is, my father made the pen from an eagle quill which he picked up on the banks of the Sangamon river, in Illinois, and presented to Abraham Lincoln, which was accepted and used on that occasion."

Silver.

F. E. I., Wybark, Ind. Ter.: There is no trouble about silver dollars being kept at par with gold under the new financial law. The government receives them for all dues, the same as it did before. It has never accepted them for bonds. There will be no further coinage of silver dollars, after the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman law is used up, and we will be in exactly the same situation as France has been ever since 1876. She has not added a franc to her legal tender silver since then. The matter has passed the stage of controversy, and we do not care to waste space answering questions about it.

British Peerage.

J., Ohio: The word peer is derived, through the French, from the Latin word par, meaning equal. In England the word is employed to designate a lord in Parliament, because, whatever may be the degree of their nobility, they are equal in the discharge of their official duty.

The different degrees of English nobility, beginning with the highest, and going down in regular order, are: Duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron. The eldest son of the first three is usually called by his father's second title, that is, by other by the term lord prefixed to the family name. These are titles of courtesy they having no legal right to them. The sons of a viscount are termed "Honorable." There are five classes of peerage: of England, of Great Britain, of the United Kingdom, of Scotland, of Ireland. Members of the first three classes are peers of the realm, and hold seats in the House of Lords by hereditary right, those of the last two only by election. A peeress is a woman noble by descent, by creation or by marriage. It is one of the privileges of the peerage not to be liable to arrest for debt. A knight is not a peer.

Medals of Honor.

F. M. C., Ohiopyle, Pa., found an error in an article published some months ago in The Blade, in which the statement was made that an entire regiment—the 27th Maine—received medals of honor for service at the battle of Gettysburg. Our correspondent says:

"The 27th Maine was not at the battle of Gettysburg, nor within 80 miles of it. There is no evidence on record to show that one man in that regiment ever deserved so distinguished a decoration as the medal of honor, although the whole regiment, 864 officers and men, did receive medals. Here are the facts and history of the case, as taken from the records in the War department:

"The 27th Maine was a nine months' regiment. Its term of service being about to expire, it was ordered to Arlington Heights, Va., where it arrived June 25, 1863, preparatory to being sent home to be mustered out. While the regiment was at that place, the President requested it to remain in service a short time longer on account of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. About 300 officers and enlisted men volunteered to remain and did remain at Arlington Heights, in the defenses south of the Potomac until the result of the battle of Gettysburg was known.

"They were sent home July 4. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of about 560 officers and men were sent home on July 1. The entire regiment was mustered out of service at Portland, Maine, on July 7, 1863. On January 24, 1865, medals of honor, 864 in number, were issued to all members of the regiment who were mustered out with it. The official records show that it was intended to issue the medals to those who volunteered to remain in service beyond the expiration of their term, but evidently through some mistake, the medal was issued to about 560 of the regiment who did not volunteer to remain in service.

"This is a brief history of the case, and it will strike any old soldier that it did not require any great amount of courage or patriotism to remain in the defenses of Washington while the great battle of Gettysburg was in progress 80 or 90 miles away. And to decorate a whole regiment, cooks, hostlers, dead beats and all with the coveted decoration that was never intended for any but the bravest of the brave, was calculated to make the medal of honor a very cheap institution."

Moon Superstitions.

S. B., Jackson, O.: All the superstitions concerning the influence of the moon are without foundation in fact. There are thousands of people who believe them, which shows how hard it is for humanity to get rid of the superstitions dating back to the childhood of the race. The phases of the moon have no effect upon crops, upon growth, nor anything else.

Maria Theresa.

H. R. S., Atwater, O.: There are two Maria Theresas in European history. The first was the daughter of Philip IV. of Spain. France and that country were at war, and in 1659 it was ended by the treaty of the Pyrenees. In fulfillment of an article of that treaty, in 1660 Louis XIV. of France married Maria Theresa. She is the one after whom the Spanish cruiser was named.

The other Maria Theresa was Empress of Germany and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, born in Vienna in 1717, died there in 1780. Her youngest daughter, Marie Antoinette, married Louis XVI. of France, and was guillotined at Paris on October 16, 1793, during the Frech Revolution.

Horns and Shells.

O. A. B., Moscow, Idaho: Horns should first be scraped smooth with a piece of glass; then use fine emery paper, and complete the polishing with flour of emery and sweet oil. For sea shells, remove the dark outside coating by applying with a swab a mixture of nitric acid, one part, and water, three parts. Then wash abundantly in water, smooth down with emery paper and polish as above.

English Investment.

"A Populist made the statement that $99 out of every $100 of Illinois Central railway stock is owned by English capitalists. Is it true?"—W. D. K., Seney, Iowa.

Why did you not ask the Populist for proof? If he makes the assertion, he must prove it, or it is not to be accepted as a fact. It is probable some of that road's stock or bonds are owned abroad—more probably in Belgium than in England, however. We have no doubt that, were you to write a letter of inquiry to the secretary of the company at Chicago, explaining why you ask, he would answer you. There is nothing wrong about it, even if the stock were owned in England. A large quantity of that road's stock is owned by its employes, as it was one of the first roads to adopt that policy.

There should be no attention paid to such assertions, for the reason that, even were they true, there is nothing wrong about it. Millions of American capital are invested in Europe, but that doesn't mean that we are going to subvert European governments. Russia sold $20,000,000 of her bonds in New York the other day, but New York is not going to plot against the Czar because of it.

Silver Production.

C. M. W., Anderson, Mich.: The great decline in the price of silver for the past thirty years has been simply because of the increased production. In 1876 the United States produced 30 million ounces of silver, and the succeeding years ranged from that up to 39 million ounces in 1885, 50 millions in 1889, 58 millions in 1891, 63 million in 1892, and since that has ranged from 54 to 58 millions per year. Its production increased also in other countries, while the demand became less.

Liquors and Wines.

H. S. H., Rutland, S. D.: The following is the total consumption of liquors and wines in the United States for the year 1898—the last of which we have the official figures:

	Gallons.
Domestic spirits, fruit	1,411,448
Domestic spirits, all other	79,207,887
Imported spirits	916,549
Domestic wines	20,567,317
Imported wines	2,113,623
Malt liquors, domestic	1,160,651,991
Malt liquors, imported	2,457,348
Total	1,268,326,173

Widows' Pensions.

M. B. L., Geneseo, Kan.: The widow of a pensioner under the law of June 27, 1890, is not entitled to a pension if she were married to him after that date; if before, then she is pensionable.

All other soldiers' widows are pensionable if they married before March 3, 1899. On that date a law was passed cutting off all widows' pensions married subsequent to the date of the act.

The Presidency.

R. C. R., Mahaffy, Pa.: If there were no election of president by the electoral colleges the House of Representatives would elect; if the House failed to elect, the Vice-President-elect would become President; if the electors failed to elect a Vice-president, the Senate would elect; in the very improbable case of its failure then the Secretary of State would become President, but he would have to call Congress in special session to consider the situation.

No Provision.

C. F. W., Mulliken, Mich.: There is no provision of the constitution limiting the number of terms a man may serve as President. Hence a man can be elected as often as the people wish. But Washington refused to serve more than two terms, and his example has been followed ever since.

European Navies.

E. L. B., Stryker, O.: The British navy is the largest in the world. It is her policy to have a navy equal to those of any two other European powers, and she is doing it. She had, last year, the latest figures at hand, 44 first-class battleships, 21 second class, 9 third class, 21 coast defense vessels, 81 armored cruisers, 104 cruisers of second and third classes, 48 seagoing gunboats, 54 river gunboats, 43 auxiliary vessels, 96 torpedo boat destroyers, 76 torpedo boats, first class boats, and 112 torpedo boats, second or third class.

France has 18 first class battleships, 18 second class, 19 coast defense vessels, 4 armored cruisers, 20 cruisers, second and third classes, 36 seagoing gunboats, 31 river gunboats, 29 auxiliary vessels, 18 torpedo boat destroyers, 112 torpedo boats, first class, and 138 of second and third classes.

Germany has 6 first class battleships, 10 second class, 19 coast defense, 2 armored cruisers, 3 first class cruisers, 3 second and third class cruisers, 11 seagoing gunboats, 15 gunboats, 16 auxiliary vessels, 11 torpedo boat destroyers, 109 first class torpedo boats, and 33 of second and third classes.

Italy has 10 first class battleships, 2 second class, 3 third class, 3 coast defense vessels, 4 armored cruisers, 14 second and third class cruisers, 17 seagoing gunboats, 8 river gunboats, 16 auxiliary vessels, 18 torpedo boat destroyers, 110 first class torpedo boats, and 84 of second and third classes.

Austria-Hungary has 2 second class battleships, 5 third class, 2 armored cruisers, 1 first class cruiser, 14 of second and third classes, 4 sea-going gunboats, 7 river gunboats, 39 first class torpedo boats and 50 of the second and third classes.

Russia has 11 first-class battleships, 7 second class, 5 third class, 17 coast defense vessels, 8 armored cruisers, 5 first class cruisers, 16 of the second and third class, 29 seagoing gunboats, 41 river gunboats, 39 auxiliary vessels, 21 torpedo boat destroyers, 85 torpedo boats, first class, and 130 of second class and third class.

Other countries have navies, of course, but they are much smaller. The above lists do not include transports, repair vessels, tugs, school ships, etc.

The gun-power of the above navies is as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Austria Hungary.	Russia.
Heavy guns	1,320	490	294	192	142	512
Second'y guns	5,200	2,900	1,094	1,402	440	1,346

What a Dollar Is.

W. Z. N., Maury City, Tenn.: The value of a gold dollar, or any other coin of final redemption, depends entirely upon the amount of gold in it, and what that amount of gold bullion is worth. The law of the United States defines a dollar to be the value of 25.8 grains of standard gold; and standard gold is nine-tenths pure gold and one-tenth alloy. That is, a gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold, and 2.58 grains of alloy. A dollar is therefore the value of 23.22 grains of pure gold. The $5 gold piece contains exactly five times as much pure gold as the dollar; the $10 piece ten times as much; and the $20 piece 20 times as much—no more, no less. The alloy is not counted as of any value whatever.

In our coinage, the fineness is not rated by carats, but by tenths, as stated above. Absolutely pure gold would be 24 carats fine. Standard gold, being nine-tenths fine, is nine-tenths of 24 carats, or 21.6 carats fine.

Miscellaneous.

J. P. R., Blue Grass, Iowa: We have not a copy of that old treaty.

M. M., Macedon, C.: Kentucky uses the Australian ballot. See Rule 2 above.

R. M., Auburn, Neb.: If you should find gold on your farm, it would belong to yourself.

E. M. L., Ft. Collins, Col.: Gen. Horace Porter is the United States ambassador to France.

O. H., Washington, Kan.: Sorry, but we can not take space to furnish arguments for debates.

A. M., Bristol, Ind.: Sorry to say we know no more about the Colorado school of rough riding than we published.

O. M. P., Danville, Kan.: Yes, March 4 occurred on Sunday on the inauguration days of Presidents Taylor and Hayes.

T. M. R., Louisiana, Mo.: If you will turn to the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of Feb. 15, you will find the Goebel law.

A. M. L., Cambridge, O.: In the poem of the Ancient Mariner the albatross is to be taken literally. It is simply a rhymed version of an old sea-tale.

G. H. P., Ray's Chapel, Tenn.: Charles Reade was a noted English novelist. Marion Harland (Mrs. Terhune) and Opie Read are American novelists.

S. W., Colby, Wis.: We are unable to tell who is author, and space is too valuable to print the extract on the chance that some reader may know.

G. F. T., Chicago, Ill.: The word Free Mason has been used ever since the Masonic order was instituted. This is claimed to go back to King Solomon's time.

H. H. H., Hilton, Iowa, asks, "how was the matter of two legislatures settled in Kansas some years ago?" Will some Kansas reader who is posted answer?

F. M. J., Wikel, W. Va.: You will find the pronunciation of Cronje, Joubert and other Boer names in Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of March 8. Refer to it.

A. C. C., New Lebanon, Pa.: "A girl must be 18 and a boy 21 to marry without parental consent in Ohio. We cannot answer as to other states. Read rules above.

C. A. W., Cooper, Iowa: You are right. The regular army was increased from 25,000 to 60,000 men, the new men to be enlisted for three years or the end of the war.

J. E. W., Hillsdale, Mich.: Your statement is too general. Ask what you want to know, but remember space is too limited for us to write an essay on any subject.

R. V. H., Jupiter, N. C.: We have not a list of the victims of the Maine disaster. If you are interested in any one, write to the Secretary of the Navy for information.

M. H., Newton, Kan.: Bean flour is not used in making hard-tack for the soldiers. Bean flour is made to be used in soups, etc., but we do not know who manufactures it; and if we did, the rules would not allow us to give addresses.

S. T. B., Brownville, Neb.: The decision of the court at Washington as to the prize money due Admiral Dewey and his men states that the American fleet was stronger than the Spanish. It was a battle between cruisers on both sides.

W. H. S., Wharton, O.: James G. Blaine was called the "Plumed Knight" from the speech of Robert G. Ingersoll nominating him for the Presidency in 1876, in which he compared Blaine to a plumed knight. Only one question, please. See Rules above.

J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.: We obtained possession of the Sulu Islands by the treaty with Spain, but Spain could convey to us only the rights she possessed; and the Sultan of Sulu was recognized by her as the ruler, and paid a salary. Hence we did the same.

M. H. B., Maud, Ala.: Neither gold nor silver possesses magnetic properties, hence do not act upon the magnetic needle. Only one ore of iron is magnetic—the black magnetic oxide; and it is the only one which affects the needle. So you see a magnetic needle is of no value as an ore finder.

Backaches of Women

are wearying beyond description and they indicate real trouble somewhere.

Efforts to bear the dull pain are heroic, but they do not overcome it and the backaches continue until the cause is removed.

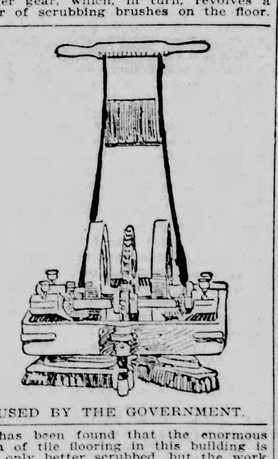
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

does this more certainly than any other medicine. It has been doing it for thirty years. It is a woman's medicine for woman's ills. It has done much for the health of American women. Read the grateful letters from women constantly appearing in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

A NEW MACHINE TO SCRUB FLOORS

Scrubbing machines have been introduced into the state, war and navy buildings at Washington, with success. Wheels with rubber tires, carrying sprocket wheels on their axis, drive a miter gear, which, in turn, revolves a pair of scrubbing brushes on the floor.



USED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It has been found that the enormous area of tile flooring in this building is not only better scrubbed, but the work is done in the same time, with less labor and less expenditure of soap.—Chicago News.

"Opportunity is the Cream of Time."

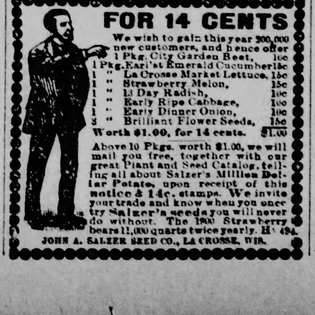
Now is your opportunity. There is no time when the system is so much in need of a good medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, and no time when it is so susceptible to the benifits to be derived from such a medicine. By purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood and toning up the system Hood's Sarsaparilla starts you right for a whole year of health.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills.

WHERE CHIVALRY IS SAID TO LINGER STILL

William Goodel Frost, in an article on "The Southern Mountaineer" in the March number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews, says:

"The fighting propensities of the mountaineers are to be classed with the other survivals of the Old World temper and ideals. It is well to remember that the whole south is still far nearer than the other parts of the country to the age of chivalry, when all gentlemen wore side arms and felt that the government was simply to defend them from foreign foes, while they were to rely upon their own prowess to protect their households and their honor. So far, then, as the backwoodsmen are affected by the example of those who have enjoyed superior advantages, they have been continuously taught to avenge their own wrongs rather than to appeal to law. And quite naturally they have shown less restraint and good taste in such matters. It is to be added that the administration of justice in the mountain counties is attended with even more delays and uncertainties than elsewhere. Add to this the fact that the mountaineer has the independent spirit born of solitude, constant practice in the use of firearms, and that the civil war, in which the mountains were plundered by both armies, rekindled the belligerent spirit of their ancient blood."



FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 300,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 10c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Million Dollar Potato, upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. The 1900 Strawberry bears 11,000 quarts twice yearly. H 494

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LUCK IN LIFE

Is There Such a Thing?

By WILLIAM H. CRANE.

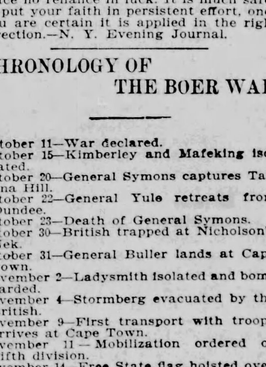
One phrase that has assailed my ears for years is "Crane's luck!" Some I have heard say "Crane's luck is proverbial!" Somebody was speaking to Joseph Jefferson about my luck one day.

"All stuff!" said Mr. Jefferson. "Crane's luck is nothing more or less than hard work."

I certainly lay everything I have to hard work, persistent and consistent effort.

I was, early in my career, a very small member of a very small company. The opportunities to appear in public, which I craved so sincerely, were slow in coming.

One day a new play was announced for rehearsal, and I figured that possibly I would be asked to play a part. So as not



WILLIAM H. CRANE.

to be caught napping I studied carefully every male part in the play. When the opportunity came knocking at my door I was there and waiting. Was my "hit" due to luck?

In the course of time I got a large salary, but was dissatisfied. My judgment told me I was getting all that was to be had out of comic opera. There was greater scope for me in a comedy organization.

I thereupon gave up a salary of $125 a week to accept one of $60 in an organization wherein I could map out a bright future.

Possibly it was luck or something synonymous with it, that brought this about, some will say.

Many that luck is only a synonym for ability allied to work. This argument is assailed by everyday happenings. Nearly every coterie of friends has a member who is admired for the brilliancy and beauties of his mind. He will astonish you with the logic of his suggestions for the betterment of your affairs. "Ah! there is a man of promise," you say.

Now, this same man in his own business works hard and perseveringly and fails! Is this luck? No; for if you study the thing you will find his has been a series of misdirected efforts. The world is constantly suffering from these well-meant but misdirected efforts.

On the other hand, a man delving and persevering in the right direction will suddenly find the roof carried from his house, leaving him in the cold. But this man, if he is the right sort, will, like truth crushed to earth, rise again and regain his position.

Of course, we all know the man who is successful with everything he touches. He apparently takes less pains with his business than most men do with their affairs of much less scope.

"Oh, I'll trust to luck!" he is often heard to say. This is all very well in its way, but I believe the safest way is to place no reliance in luck. It is much safer to put your faith in persistent effort, once you are certain it is applied in the right direction.—N. Y. Evening Journal.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BOER WAR

October 11—War declared.
October 15—Kimberley and Mafeking isolated.
October 20—General Symons captures Talana Hill.
October 22—General Yule retreats from Dundee.
October 23—Death of General Symons.
October 30—British trapped at Nicholson's Nek.
October 31—General Buller lands at Cape Town.
November 2—Ladysmith isolated and bombarded.
November 4—Stormberg evacuated by the British.
November 9—First transport with troops arrives at Cape Town.
November 11—Mobilization ordered of Fifth division.
November 14—Free State flag hoisted over Aliewal North.
November 15—Armored train wrecked by the Boers.
November 23—Engagement at Belmont.
November 28—Battle of Modder River.
November 30—Mobilization of Sixth division ordered.
December 1—Canadian and Australian contingents leave Cape Town for the front.
December 3—Colonel Plumer enters Transvaal territory.
December 8—General Hunter makes sortie from Ladysmith.
December 10—General Gatacre repulsed at Stormberg.
December 11—British defeated at Magersfontein.
December 15—Buller beaten back at the Tugela.
December 16—Seventh division ordered mobilized.
December 18—General Roberts made commander-in-chief.
December 19—Call for yeomanry and volunteers issued.
December 20—City of London raises the "Lord Mayor's Own."
December 23—General Roberts sails from Southampton.
December 25—Mobilization of Eighth division ordered.
January 1—General French captures Colesberg.
January 6—Boers attack Ladysmith in force.
January 10—Generals Roberts and Kitchener land at Cape Town.
January 11—Lord Dundonald captures Swatzkop.
January 19—Dundonald defeats Boers at Acton Homes.
January 23—Assault on Spion Kop.
January 24—General Woodgate wounded on Spion Kop.
January 25—British retire from Spion Kop.
February 5—Buller attempts to cross the Tugela.
February 6—General Roberts leaves Cape Town for the north.
February 11—General French outflanks Boers at the Modder.
February 15—Kimberley relieved.
February 17—Battle of Paardeberg.
February 18—Cronje laagers in the bed of the Modder.
February 27—Capitulation of Cronje.
February 28—Relief of Ladysmith.
March 1—Mafeking assaulted in force.
March 2—Joubert in full retreat.
March 3—General Botha made commander-in-chief.
March 5—Natal free from Boers.
March 6—Presidents Kruger and Steyn sue for peace.
March 9—Salisbury declines peace proposals.
March 15—Bloemfontein occupied. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat

BEST OF ALL

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. Buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

The Cause.

The Austrian—Yes, sir, ze vomen of Vienna air not equaled by any in ze vide vorld.

The Yankee—Indeed? I had no idea that so many American girls had settled there. —Detroit Free Press.

The Saving Grace.

Hogan—There is wan thing about a black eye that is dacint.

Grogan—An' phwat is that?

Hogan—It turns green before it goes.—Indianapolis Press.

Accounted For.

Officer—Where are you going?

Royster—Been to a wedding, offisher.

Officer—You appear to have a wooden leg.

Royster—Yesh! Been t-to a wooden wedding, offisher.—Chicago Daily News.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy Swamp-Root Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

Reporters Have Convincing Interviews With Prominent People in Greater New York Regarding Wonderful Cures.

65TH POLICE PRECINCT.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.: GREATER NEW YORK, NOV. 11, 1899.

GENTLEMEN:

In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgement of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store, and I consider myself perfectly cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have to get up during the night to urinate as I formerly did, three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all humanity who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

We remain, yours very truly,

JAMES COOK,
HUGH E. BOYLE,
JOHN J. BODKIN.

Officers of the 65th Police Precinct, Greater New York.

Nov. 16, 1899.

THEODORUS VAN WYCK, former editor of the Mt. Vernon News, and now one of the most prosperous real estate brokers in New York, 128 South Eleventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

To Whom it May Concern:

I had been a sufferer for over four years from severe attacks of rheumatism and kidney trouble, probably contracted by exposure on hunting expeditions and wading trout streams. I tried many remedies, the patent and other kinds, but none of them seemed to do me any good. I was persuaded by an old and valued friend to try Swamp-Root, and frankly confess that it has benefited me as no other medicine has. I now feel like myself again. I do not have the constant aches and pains which at one time seemed to make life unbearable. It is a positive benefit in ailments of this kind. I always keep it in the house, as it is just as necessary as bread and butter.

Very respectfully,

Theodorus Van Wyck

EDITORIAL NOTE—The great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

How To Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue **fatal results are sure to follow**. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If, on examination, it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take, and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

His Physician Prescribed Swamp-Root.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

To Whom It May Concern:

I was all run down in health and spirits, from overwork on the Exchange floor. I developed nervous neuralgia and also suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism.

Of course I had careful medical attendance, but while convalescing my own physician himself ordered me to take Swamp-Root to build up my nervous system, and put my kidneys in shape. It helped me more than any curative or tonic I ever used, and now I always keep it in my medicine chest. With best wishes for sufferers,

A. Oliver Goldsmith
Manager 881 Ninth Street
Co-operative Construction Co.

Dictated. J. R.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Farcy in Horse.

B. B., West Virginia: Farcy is considered by nearly all veterinaries as a different form of glanders, and eventually terminates fatally. When it breaks out in the nose, affecting also the nose and lymphatic glands, between the branches of the lower jaw, it constitutes glanders. When it attacks the lymphatic glands and other tissues of the legs and body it is farcy. The milder cases of chronic farcy will sometimes yield to medicine, but where there are other horses the best thing that can be done is to kill the animal. When treatment is resorted to the following is as good as any: Sulphate of copper, ½ drachm; sulphate of zinc, ½ drachm; aniseed, 3 drachms. Make into a ball and give once a day for several days. Then if there are running sores wash them three times a day with a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

Mare Poor—Eats Very Little.

W. R. M., Virginia: Your mare is suffering from indigestion. Give her a pint of raw linseed oil, and after this operation give this: Baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix well and give in heaping tablespoonful doses twice a day. Dissolve the above quantity in a half pint of water and give as a drench twice a day before feeding. Make up a sufficient quantity to last for a week. Feed should be of the best and given at regular hours.

Heads and Combs Turn Yellow.

Mrs. J. R., Kansas: Stir a tablespoonful of Epsom salts in a gallon of water, and let the fowls drink it every other day for about five times. Stop the carbolic acid in the water. Rub the head and face with equal parts of pulverized table salt, bluestone and lard, adding a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to each half pint. Be sure to mix this thoroughly. Chip up an onion for every four fowls and give once a day for a week.

Capped Elbow.

C. H., Washington: The lump on the elbow of your mare is capped elbow, caused by the shoe rubbing against the part while lying down. Put a pad over the heel, hanging apron-like, by being strapped with a leather thong around the postern wherever she is expected to lie down. Give the mare 15 ozs. raw linseed oil. When this operates give 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for three days. Foment the part with water as warm as the hand will bear for one hour. Then apply this: Goulard water, 2 ozs.; solution of opium, 1 oz.; distilled water, 20 ozs. Pour a little into a cup, standing in very hot water, and apply. If the part is soft or fluctuating open it with a sharp knife. Syringe out the sac with warm water, and inject this: Carbolic acid, ¼ oz.; water, 1 pint. Stir well. Use three or four times a day. Sometimes the lump will continue to grow, when it is necessary to call a veterinary and have it cut out. Be sure to protect the part by padding the heel.——A recipe for making baking powder is: Powder and thoroughly dry by heat ½ lb. tartaric acid, ¾ lb. pure bincarbonate of soda and ¾ lb. potato farina. Mix them in a dry room, pass the mixture through a sieve and at once put it into packages, observing to press it hard and to cover it with tin foil or close-made paper, and to preserve it as much as possible from air and moisture.

Cow Has Indigestion.

T. D., Pennsylvania: Take the chill from all water you give your cow. Feed at regular hours. Give the cow a dose of 1 lb. Epsom salts in 3 pints of tepid water. When this has operated give this: Carbonate of iron, 4 ozs.; powdered gentian, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 ozs.; powdered fenugreek, 4 ozs. Mix well, and give a heaping tablespoonful three times a day. In addition to this, three tablespoonfuls of powdered wood charcoal should be mixed with the animal's feed three times a day. Put a piece of rock salt where the cow may lick it at will. While giving the above, which may be administered as a drench, give the cow a bran mash once a day. Let the food be of the best.

Wheeze and Rattle in Throat.

H. L., Oklahoma: If your two mares have no discharge from the nostrils, they do not have nasal gleet. As they had distemper several years ago, the wheezing may be the result. As they wheeze after pulling heavily, you must see that their collars fit perfectly, sprinkle a little water on all hay and dry feed, and give internally this: Sulphate of copper, 1 oz.; pulverized ginger, 1 oz.; pulverized gentian root, 2 ozs. Divide into 16 powders after mixing well. Give very little hay while under treatment. There is no certainty that the disease will be permanently cured.

Swelling Broke Inside Hock.

D. E. I., Michigan: You should continue warm poultices for two days. Then wash carefully with warm water and soap, after which wrap the part with cloths dipped in water as hot as the hand will bear. Continue this for three hours, then dry well and apply a lotion of carbolic acid, 1 part; water, 15 parts. Give the mare 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for three days.

Colt Has Lice.

E. E. F., Tennessee: The stall in which the colt is kept must be rid of all old straw. Give new bedding, and whitewash the stall. Curry the colt, and burn all loose hair. Take of tobacco, 1 lb.; water, 1 1-2 gallons. Mix and steep for two hours over a stove. Sponge the colt well, and leave on for two hours; then wash off with soap and warm water, after which the colt must be well dried and kept warm. Repeat the tobacco decoction after a week's time.

Have Scurvy Heads.

A. H., New York: The scurvy heads of your Plymouth Rocks is caused by a parasite. Apply a little wood tar and unsalted lard to the heads of the fowls. Change their food. Give the house in which they are kept a thorough renovation.

Had Liver Disease.

H. E. P., Kansas: Your chickens had disease of the liver, or fatty degeneration of the liver. Feed no corn for two weeks. Reduce the feed. You have been feeding too liberally. Every morning for a week give soft feed. This is made by boiling bran and chopped oats. Make it so that it will crumble in the hand when pressed. Just before feeding stir in an onion to every four fowls, and at the same time incorporate in the mess a little beef, boiled. Keep the fowls in a warm place. Give plenty of sharp grit, and chop clover fine, stirring water sufficient in it to make it swell. Give this once a day. The clover must not be made sloppy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Apple Tree Borer.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—I find in one of The Blade's columns a plan for preventing borers from destroying apple trees, which, so far as it goes, is all right, and may, to a certain extent, prove partly effectual. Permit me to offer to the numerous readers of The Blade another way to prevent the borer from entering the tree by having spiders to destroy them. The borer is hatched from an egg that is deposited under the rough bark of the tree, somewhere on its trunk above the ground, by an insect sometime in the months of June or July, and then goes to the ground where it begins its work of destruction. It is a well known fact that spiders live on insects; also that they will spin and weave their webs under something that will shelter them. To give them the necessary shelter place some stones around the root of the tree in a way that the spider will find a convenient place to make its permanent home, and if stones are scarce, pieces of plank may answer the same purpose. With these precautions there should be still strict attention paid to the tree and, and, as your correspondent, says: "Keep the ground around the tree free from any fallen leaves or grass," for with all the care that can be exercised there may be some to find their way into the tree, and if neglected the tree, perhaps, a valuable one, will be lost.

When the borers, through neglect, have once entered the tree, and have been in for some time, it will begin to decline. The first season there will be a few yellow leaves seen; the second year more, and the third year it will fail entirely. Therefore as soon as those signs are noticed, look out—nine times out of ten it is produced by the borers. Take a brace and a quarter inch bit with which bore a hole anywhere in the body of the tree above the ground. The hole should slant downward and from an inch to one and one-half inches deep, according to the size of the tree, into which insert from five to ten grains of calomel; plug the hole up with a wooden plug. This will destroy the borers, and even if none are in the tree will give new life and vigor to it.

The peach as well as the apple tree might be treated in the same way. The same remedies will serve for both, or any other trees troubled with borers.—H. N., West Virginia.

Received.

From Kansas State Agricultural College: Bulletin No. 92: New Drought Resisting Crop—Soy Beans.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Monthly list of publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Raising Calves Without Milk.

Director Curtiss, of the Iowa Experiment Station, who visited England last year, tells, in the Rural New Yorker, how our cousins over there raise calves without the employment of milk. He says:

"I made some interesting observations on this subject in England last summer. Many of the farmers within a radius of 100 miles, or even more, of London, ship all their milk to the city dealers twice a day, and on some of these farms from 50 to 100 calves will be raised annually. These

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 171.000

PORTFOLIOS OF PARIS EXPOSITION.

As heretofore announced, we are making arrangements on a huge scale to supply readers of The Blade with a series of magnificent illustrations of the Paris Exposition, under the title of "Parisian Dream City." While similar to the "Dream City" we supplied our readers during our own World's Fair of 1893, we can safely promise these will be better, owing to improvements in the line of printing since that date. The many thousand Blade readers who cannot go abroad this year will, by means of this series of portfolios, enjoy the great exposition almost as well as those who spend hundreds of dollars to make a personal visit to Paris.

These portfolios will be issued weekly, beginning April 20, for twenty weeks. Each part will contain some twenty large full page photographic illustrations of the Exposition, and historic buildings and scenes of Paris. The regular price of each portfolio will be twenty-five cents—but by special arrangement with publisher, we have contracted to use 100,000 or more sets, and by fixing a price to just cover expenses, we are enabled to supply our Blade subscribers at ten cents per part.

Part one will be mailed on April 20th to every person who will in the meantime remit us ten cents for the first number. In order to give all our readers a chance, our books are now open for orders for Portfolio No. 1. The names will be entered in order as they are received, and there will be no delay in mailing on date named above. We therefore especially urge every reader of The Blade to remit at once for the first number, in order to get a sample of what we promise, and no one will be obliged to order the subsequent numbers, unless they are satisfied with the work. The Weekly Blade has now 173,000 regular subscribers, and perhaps as many more read it after the subscribers have done with it. We have ordered 100,000 of Part 1, and have arranged for more if we need them. If 150,000 of our readers order Part 1, 100,000 will continue through the series. Anyhow, all we ask is your first order, after which the matter is your own hands. The enormous detail of handling so many names, and mailing promptly to each individual, leads us to open our books for Part 1 a month in advance of publication. We therefore hope our readers will remit promptly on reading this announcement, and thereby give us time to enter the majority of names two weeks or more in advance. Address all letters "The Blade, Portfolio Department, Toledo, Ohio." Enclose in each letter a silver dime, and ask for Part No. 1 "Parisian Dream City." We prefer to have you send silver, but will take stamps in cases where silver cannot be obtained. We beg of you not to send stamps if you can get silver, as we are now burdened with stamps that we cannot use as current funds. Now let the orders roll in.

CARNEGIE AND FRICK.

The answer of Andrew Carnegie to the allegations in Frick's petition puts the matter in a somewhat different light. The canny Scot does not deny that the Carnegie company earned $21,000,000 in the year 1899, but he says this sum was not available for dividends, as it only represented the difference between the selling price and the cost of manufacture. He also denies that the assets of the Carnegie Steel company are worth $250,000,000; but, on the contrary, that a valuation made on December 11 last showed net assets of only $75,610,000.

The most interesting part of Mr. Carnegie's rejoinder is his statement regarding the taking into partnership of over thirty junior partners, of whom Mr. Frick was one. None of them paid a dollar for his stock, it being paid for out of the profits of the business. While Frick was charged with $310,000 as the price of his stock, on January 1 last the book value of his interest was $4,536,000. The additional profits up to date bring this up to fully five millions. This has accrued to him since 1887, besides his receiving a large salary for his services.

Mr. Frick seems not to have had the firm faith in the future possessed by his chief, during the dark days of the business depression following the panic of 1893. Frick at that time held 11 per cent of the capital stock, on which he owed Carnegie nearly two millions. He was not, however, held personally liable, as Carnegie had no security but the interest acquired by Frick. In February, 1895, Frick asked Carnegie to buy back 5 per cent at the book value, being despondent over the business outlook. This Carnegie promptly did. Now that the stock is enormously profitable, Frick objects to this transaction. Carnegie proposes now to hold Frick to his contract, and the courts will decide the matter.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

Amid all the jangling over the Puerto Rican tariff question, the views of the people have not had proper prominence. The business men of the island prefer a tariff on trade with the United States, because it will furnish much-needed funds for public improvements. The duties paid at United States ports on Puerto Rican imports will be expended on the island, as well as those collected at its ports. And the business men there prefer duties to direct taxation.

Another fact which has not been given due prominence is that the President, by a series of executive orders, intended to relieve the distress caused by the hurricane, has put on the free list every article of American production imported into Puerto Rico. Of course he has no power to put their imports at our ports on the free list. To do this requires proper legislation by congress. This explains the falling off of the revenues of the island, and disposes utterly of the partisan chatter that the Puerto Ricans are being "oppressed" by the Americans.

It is a question how much of the popular feeling on this subject has been worked up secretly by certain commercial interests, which had prepared for a handsome speculation by accumulating a stock of Puerto Rican products, whose American price would be increased by the abolition of duties on imports for that island. The only people really interested are those who bought up sugar and tobacco, and who are holding them for the rise that would follow such a law; and the only stagnation of trade is that caused by this selfish interest. It is just as well to get the facts straight before rushing off into a sentimental outcry against the President in this matter.

WILL BRYAN ALLOW IT?

The Democratic press is appealing to the gold Democrats to come back into the fold, on the ground that the free silver discussion is no longer practical; that the passage of the new financial bill makes it impossible for a free silver President or Secretary of the Treasury to wreck our finances by attempting to pay bonds or the interest thereon in silver; that the Senate is Republican for the next six years, and therefore no change in that law is possible until after that time.

All of this is true; but something more is needed to bring the gold Democrats back to the party of Bryan. It must drop the advocacy of unsound money. The pernicious agitation, which began with the credit-strengthening act, while Gen. Grant was President, has cost our people untold millions by the injury it has done to business. The Democratic party must recant its error, if it expects to win confidence.

The Democratic national convention of 1872 adopted the following resolution as part of its platform:

We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of the states, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution.

The Democratic party thus frankly abandoned its support of slavery, its fight against emancipation, and against the enfranchisement of the negro. It simply came over to the Republican position, and admitted that all these questions had been permanently settled by the adoption of the three last amendments to the national constitution.

The Democratic national convention of this year should follow the precedent it set in 1872. The money question is settled as far as it possibly can be. Business is booming, the people contented. Now let the Kansas City convention adopt a resolution of this nature:

We pledge ourselves to maintain the law establishing definitely the gold standard, and to oppose the reopening of any of the financial questions settled by it.

Will the Democrats of the nation have the wisdom to reunite their party by the adoption of such a plank, or will it slavishly adhere to Bryan and Bryanism?

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

The Presidential year opens with much brighter prospects for the southern people than did 1896. Then cotton was low, and it was a struggle for them to make both ends meet. Since then, there has been a rapid development of coal mining, iron making and cotton manufacturing. Besides this, there is now a rapid advance in the price of cotton With 11 cents as the Liverpool price, it may naturally be expected that the coming year's crop will be a big one, and that other cotton growing countries will be stimulated to increase production.

The Indian and Egyptian competition will be small. In India, famine conditions growing out of lack of rain cut that country out of calculations. Egypt is not likely to make much increase, and the best opinion is that the world will need in the next 12 months, according to the best calculations, some 11,000,000 bales. It happens that purchasing countries are all pretty well behind, and that our supply is not large, so that a bumper crop for this year, such as is likely to result if planting gets its average return, can be consumed without breaking down the price to figures of a few years back.

THE PLAGUE IS HERE.

It has been definitely ascertained that the Chinaman who died in San Francisco under suspicious circumstances was a victim of the bubonic plague. The board of health has taken hold of the matter with vigor, and will put every house of the Chinese quarter under rigorous inspection. The case may have been a sporadic one, and the measures now inaugurated may prove effectual. But Chinatown becomes a menace, not only to the health of the city of San Francisco, but of the United States. The Oriental population in this case becomes a grave danger, for the Chinese will not report cases, nor will they take any precautionary sanitary measures unless compelled to do so by the authorities.

From the middle of the fourteenth century, when, under the name of the Black Death, the bubonic plague ravaged all Europe, it has been the most dreaded of human maladies. It is for worse than cholera or yellow fever. It is propagated by rats, and any protective measure must include a war of extermination against these animals, such as is now being waged in Honolulu. Though it is a filth disease, the most complete and systematic measures of cleanliness in houses are of no avail if rats can penetrate the dwellings.

Protection has started Southern development, and business men there know that we must have foreign markets in which to sell our surplus products. Hence there is a strong feeling all over the South in favor of the expansion policy.

THE FINANCIAL LAW.

The new financial bill is now a law. Thus ends the long struggle to debase the money of the United States, which was fought through all the phases of greenbackery and free silver, from early in the 70's until the Presidential election of 1896. The passage of the present bill is the fulfillment of the pledge of the St. Louis platform.

This law fixes gold as the standard for the currency of the United States. While in effect our currency has been on a gold standard, the new bill makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to redeem all currency in gold when presented to him, and he is given the fullest power to carry into effect the provisions of this measure.

The refunding plan is of the utmost importance. Under its provisions the holders of $836,000,000 of government bonds—all of the outstanding obligations, in fact, except the 4s of 1925 and the extended 2s—may have them redeemed in the new 2 per cent 30-year gold bonds.

In order to make such an exchange attractive the secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay a premium which puts the present issues of government bonds on a 2 1-4 per cent basis. The premium on the whole of the outstanding issue would amount to more than $80,000,000, but it is not expected that all of these bonds will be offered for exchange.

The effect of this provision will be the exchange of the bulk of the old bonds for the new 2s; while by reason of the amendment to the national banking act, also included in this bill, the national bank circulation of the country will be considerably increased. This increase, with the payment of premiums on bonds by the Treasury department will, it is believed, serve to prevent any stringency in the money market and allow the present prosperous business activity to continue for an indefinite period.

A WORD FOR PEACE.

A number of Democratic papers have been tearing their hair because the United States government did not offer its services to mediate in the South African war. They have endeavored to make it appear that the Washington government sympathizes with that of Great Britain, and again brought up the bogie of an "English alliance" in the hope of influencing a few votes in the coming Presidential campaign.

Of course, all intelligent men understand that this government is observing just the same attitude of neutrality as that of France, Germany, and other nations. It is a recognized principle that a neutral nation can not interfere unless asked to do so. No request was made until March 12, when Presidents Kruger and Steyn, through Consul Hay, at Pretoria, asked our services in the interests of peace. The request was promptly granted, and a formal tender of the good offices of the United States as mediator was made to Lord Salisbury. The British Premier declined the offer, in courteous but firm terms.

We beg to call the attention of the newspapers which are endeavoring to make the Boer war a partisan issue in the United States to the fact that a similar request was made by the Boer governments to Germany, and promptly refused. The same is true of the French government. Neither would make the offer of mediation, which the United States promptly did.

We shall now wait with interest to see whether the yellow journals will pour out the vials of their wrath on the German Emperor and French President as secret allies of England; or whether they will execute a demi-bolte, and abuse President McKinley for "meddling" in a war which does not concern the United States. Either course is possible to them. They have a lofty disregard for such trivial things as honesty and consistency.

KENTUCKY AGAIN.

Every good citizen desires the capture, conviction and punishment of the assassin or assassins of Senator Goebel. Whatever may have been his faults, and they were many, he was murdered, and whoever is responsible for the crime should be punished.

But in the excited condition of Kentucky politics, it is not safe to prejudge the case of any man who may be arrested charged with complicity in that murder. Politics may have more to do with such arrests than substantial evidence.

The recent arrests of prominent Republican office-holders charged with being accessories to the murder of Senator Goebel does not settle the matter that they are guilty. Both sides of the controversy are ready to use desperate tactics. They are not acting calmly. Excitement runs high, and even the leaders are doing many foolish things, for which they will be sorry when they return to their normal condition.

Back of the arrests recently made is Col. T. C. Campbell, not unknown to the people of Ohio. Col. Campbell is an agitator, a schemer and an unprincipled lawyer. It was Campbell, more than any one man, who was responsible for the riots in Cincinnati in 1883, when the court house was burned and the state troops had to be called into service to quell the disturbance. This same Col. Campbell was also connected with the dirty work in the Senatorial fight in Ohio two years ago.

Mr. Campbell is backing the prosecution. He always makes moves which result in trouble. Turn Col. Campbell loose in Kentucky at this juncture, and it is a safe guess that in the end blood will flow.

It may be difficult to commend the course of Governor Taylor in the present situation. It is no light matter to defy the civil authorities of the state and to repel them by the strong arm of the military; and yet there is just as little doubt that the Democrats of Kentucky will violate the law and the constitution.

The fact is, the whole state of Kentucky must be brought to its senses, and the sooner the better. Such a lawless situation should not be permitted to exist. Neither side is justified in all its acts. There should be concessions, and justice should be the arbiter.

The hostilities in the Philippines are now nothing but sporadic guerilla warfare, comparable to the fighting with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, Modocs, and Nez Perces on the western frontiers for several years after the civil war. The American troops in the islands are fighting for just the same objects for which they fought the Indians—to protect the homes of law-abiding people, insure safety and tranquility, and make life and property secure against guerilla bands of hostiles.

NEXT YEAR'S SENATORS.

On March 4 next, the terms of 30 United States Senators expire. Three of these vacancies have already been filled, Martin of Virginia and Gear of Iowa already holding their credentials. Blackburn has been chosen in Kentucky, but has not yet received his commission. This leaves 27 places to be filled by the next legislatures in as many different states. Of these sixteen are Republicans, nine Democrats, one Populist—Butler of North Carolina—and one Silver—Pettigrew of South Dakota. In addition, Nebraska will choose a successor to Allen, the Populist appointee to the Nebraska seat vacated by Mr. Hayward's death.

The Republican Senators whose seats are to be filled are Baker of Kansas, Carter of Montana, Chandler of New Hampshire, Cullom of Illinois, Elkins of West Virginia, Frye of Maine, Hoar of Massachusetts, McBride of Oregon, McMillan of Michigan, Nelson of Minnesota, Sewell of New Jersey, Shoup of Idaho, Thurston of Nebraska, Warren of Wyoming, Wetmore of Rhode Island and Wolcott of Colorado.

Of these Republican vacancies, there are but four wherein there is any doubt of that party retaining the seat. Wolcott of Colorado probably will have to fight a fusion of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. Shoup of Idaho will probably have a similar combination against him, as will Thurston of Nebraska. In Montana the Clark investigation has revealed a condition of rottenness in Democratic politics which should inure to the benefit of the Republicans, and lead to their retention of Carter's seat.

The nine Democratic vacancies are all from the South—unless we except Delaware—and are all likely to be filled by Democrats. The battle in these states will be over the succession. In Arkansas Governor Jones is making a vigorous campaign against Senator Berry. In Alabama the struggle is between Senator Morgan and Governor Johnston. Senator Turley of Tennessee has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Caffery of Louisiana will also retire. In Texas, Representative Bailey is trying to secure Senator Chilton's seat. Tillman of South Carolina and Bacon of Georgia are both confident of re-election. Delaware and Mississippi complete the Democratic list.

It is plain that Republican supremacy in the Senate is not threatened. Even if the Democrats win the four doubtful Republican seats, the Republican majority will be ample. In point of fact, nothing but a political cataclysm can reverse the dominating politics of the Senate for the next six years.

KRUGER ASKS FOR PEACE.

The partisan criticism of Adelbert Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, turns out to be without foundation. Kruger thinks so highly of the young man that he has made Mr. Hay the intermediary for a proposition to the British government looking to a cessation of hostilities. The proposition was forwarded by Consul Hay to the State department at Washington, whence it has been sent to London. The United States is thus taking a part similar to that of France in the closing of the Spanish war.

The propositions are said to include the granting of all the reforms demanded for the outlanders—free citizenship for all who have resided five years in the Transvaal, the teaching of English as well as Dutch in the public schools, and the use of both languages in the courts. An offer is made to pay a small indemnity to Great Britain for her war expenses, to provide there shall be no arbitration of questions arising out of the Jameson raid, nor of matters pertaining to coolie and colored labor. And the recognition of the independence of the Boer republics is stipulated.

It is the opinion of those best informed that the latter proposition will never be accepted. The race trouble in South Africa has gone on for many years, and it will go on so long as the two Boer countries are independent. To accept the latter, it is said, means another bloody struggle in the future, and permanent peace can only come from British control. The Boers will have equal rights, as they have in Cape Colony, but the British flag must float over them. That, it is stated, is the only peace condition England will entertain. If this be true, then the fighting in South Africa is not yet over, by any means.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

The British war loan of £30,000,000—almost $150,000,000—was subscribed twenty times over. These bonds, which have been nicknamed "khakis" on the London stock exchange, bear but 2¾ per cent. interest, yet there were over $75,000,000 subscribed in this country. It is not probable that any large amount of these bonds will be allotted to American bidders, unless by courtesy.

The appeal for American subscriptions to the British war loan, following so closely upon the refuding of the Mexican loan and the placing of $25,000,000 worth of Russian bonds in this country, all go to prove, New York bankers say, that the United States is making rapid strides toward the position of the world's greatest financial center. These things show that the old Populist cry that we are a debtor nation no longer represents the truth. The balance of trade in our favor for the past four years amounts to over a billion and a half of dollars, the bulk of which is invested abroad, and these investments far exceed the total of foreign investments in this country.

CUBAN POLITICS.

The Cubans are proceeding rapidly in their political education. In the province of Santa Clara the Federal Republican party has been organized, and the work is extending in other provinces and in Havana. The platform declares in favor of these principles:

First—A republic on the federal plan.

Second—A system of treaties based on the idea of reciprocity, and having special regard for the natural markets of the island.

Third—Legal regulations governing the conditions of labor, especially as to women and children.

Fourth—The separation of church and state, guaranteeing religious liberty.

There have been many attempts during the past year to form political parties, but outside of Havana, where the so-called National party has been in existence with a platform that is entirely general in character, there is nothing worthy the name of a party except the Federal Republican, and even that is still in a primitive state. Branches will be organized in all the provinces, and then a convention will be held for the whole island. Meantime, the party will have tickets in the field for the May elections.

OUR FEBRUARY TRADE.

The month just closed made the most remarkable record of any February in the history of our foreign commerce. The exports during that month averaged five million dollars for every business day, and the total exports were $119,765,762, or more than 25 per cent greater than that of any preceding February. More than this, the excess of exports over imports is also much larger than in any preceding February, surpassing those of 1898 by nearly 25 per cent, and being more than 50 per cent in excess of that of any earlier year.

February is a month of heavy importations, and it frequently happens that the imports exceed the exports, so that an excess of $50,991,612 in exports over imports in February makes the record of the month a remarkable one, despite the fact that the importations, which amounted to $68,774,150, were slightly larger than those of any preceding year except 1893. The relative importance of the February, 1900, record will be more clearly seen when it is stated that the average February exports during the last ten years were 76 million dollars per month, while the total exports of February, 1900, as already stated, were $119,765,762; on the other hand, the average February imports of the preceding decade were 61 million dollars, making the average February excess of exports over imports during that time 15 million dollars, while that of February, 1900, is $50,991,612.

This makes the total exportation for the eight months ending with February about 75 million dollars greater than that of the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1899, and makes it apparent that our total exports in the fiscal year ending June 30 will exceed those of any preceding year by probably 100 million dollars, and carry the total commerce of the year considerably beyond the two billion dollar line. If the light which these figures shed on our prosperity under Republican rule, how silly seems the wrangling of the Democrats over theoretical propositions! They will have their labor for their pains. The people are not going to imperil present prosperity by elevating the reactionary Democratic party to power in the nation.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The Blade is in receipt of marked copies of the Bombay Guardian of January 27, in which four pages are devoted to news of the awful famine which is afflicting a large area of the Indian peninsula. The reasons for the famine, as given in an official declaration before the imperial legislative council by Hon. Mr. Ibbetson, are that there has never been so extensive a failure of crops in the central provinces. The rice, millet and cotton crops had all simultaneously failed, and there seemed reason to fear that "destitution has reached, or will reach, a higher stratum of society than has ever been affected before since the country came under British rule."

This declaration was made last October, and the fears then expressed are now realized. The area menaced by famie about 300,000 square miles, with a population of about 40,000,000 persons, while there is an additional area of about 145,000 square miles, with a population of 21,000,000, where more or less distress prevails. It is as if the entire population of the United States, except New England were either famishing or on the point of becoming so.

The Indian government and the missionaries are doing all that is in their power to aid the famishing natives, but their resources are not equal to the tremendous task. Even the generosity of the world, which is appealed to, can not meet the conditions. It is a fearful spectacle—that of millions dying for lack of food, despite the efforts of the Christian world, aided by all that is in the power of the British government to do.

RAILWAY BUILDING THIS YEAR.

From January 1 to December 31 of last year there were 4,587 miles of new railways constructed in the United States—more than in any year since 1890. There were also 536 miles built in Canada, and 255 miles in Mexico. The Chicago Railway Age, in its current issue, gives a list of new lines in contemplation or under construction. It foots up nearly 59,000 miles, on 882 lines, in the United States alone.

Of course all of this trackage will not be built this year. In fact, the list must be deemed merely tentative. As the Age well says, many projects are being considered which have not developed sufficiently to give any definite information in regard to them, and there are many projects that will never materialize. New companies are incorporated every day, and it is not improbable that some building will be done this year by lines not yet chartered. There are likewise many reports in regard to extensions of existing roads, the officers of which for obvious reasons decline to make public their plans until all arrangements for securing right of way have been completed. Particularly is this true of some of the large systems, which are quietly planning to invade new territory. The Age adds:

We do not undertake to say that all of this mileage will be built. In fact, it is certain that much of it never will be. It is no easy matter to take out a charter for a new company, but it is quite another thing to raise the money with which to build the road. Many of the charters cover practically parallel lines, and it is impossible to tell which stand the best show of being carried to completion. Some will never get beyond the preliminary stage, while others will make some surveys and probably do a little grading, with the hope of securing local aid, and then disappear from public notice.

The interesting and significant fact at this time is that our official reports show that not less than 5,200 miles of line are actually under construction or under contract at the present writing, while many additional contracts will be let within the next 30 or 60 days. These include several hundred miles on which grading was completed last year, and on which tracklaying will begin as soon as the weather will permit. This is a good index to the work of the year, although it is too early to make satisfactory predictions as to the number of miles of new line to be completed during the year.

Bradstreet's prints a table, prepared by that widely-known mercantile agency, which shows that 3,553 New York business houses, which had on their pay-rolls 299,957 employes in 1896, have increased the number to 356,278, while the increase in wages in 1899 as compared with 1896 was over $20,000,000. Industrial protection and sound money bring prosperity.

Wonder if Bryan will insist this year, as he did in 1896, that the free coinage of silver is absolutely necessary to the perpetuity of the republic?

Do the Democrats imagine the people are going to make the blunder they did in 1892, in voting to destroy prosperity?

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The long struggle between the Illinois Central Railway company and the city of Chicago for possession of the lake front has finally been decided. The supreme court of the United States has denied the right of the railroad to widen its holdings by filling in the shallow water along shore, and the latter is therefore confined to its right of way, 200 feet wide.

The supreme court's decision enunciates the principle that submerged land under the waters of the Great Lakes, no matter what the shore ownership may be, is held by the state in trust for the people, and that no general grant of such lands may be made by the state. Had the decision been the other way, the great lake front of Chicago, from the river south to Fifty-first street, would have been the absolute property of the railroad. It could have filled in the shallow water, erected great docks and warehouses, and there have been no remedy.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Bill a Law.

The most important development of the week was the enactment of the new currency law. The news of the signing of the bill by President McKinley was everywhere received with the greatest satisfaction, as the necessity for the reform in the currency system which this measure effects has been for years urged upon the lawmaking powers by the business interests of the country. It is generally agreed by the leaders in trade and financial circles that the benefits which will result from the new order of things will be almost incalculable. Not only are the finances of the nation placed squarely upon a gold basis, but the currency system is made sufficiently elastic to cause the circulating medium to respond closely to the fluctuations in trade conditions.

Cronje to St. Helena.

At first thought the British plan of sending Gen. Cronje and his men to St. Helena sounds harsh, but they can be made more comfortable there than at Cape Town, where they would have to be kept on board a steamer in the harbor, unless a change were made in the present method of holding prisoners at that point. At St. Helena a large amount of liberty can be allowed them and nobody need doubt that they will be well treated by their captors. Napoleon spent several comfortable years on this little island, one of the chief drawbacks being his loneliness. The Boers, on the contrary, will have plenty of company and ought to rejoice that they are to be sent to such an agreeable prison instead of a crowded transport.

In the Philippines.

Another member of the alleged government of the so-called Filipino republic has surrendered. Senor Flores, who was secretary of War in what Aguinaldo called his cabinet, has given himself up to Gen. MacArthur. Very nearly all of the high functionaries of the rebel regime in the Philippines are now in the Americans' hands. Congressmen, Cabinet officers and minor civil officials of the Aguinaldo government have been giving themselves up in large numbers in the past few months. Almost all of the insurgents' civil chiefs of any consequence, except the head conspirator of them all, have surrendered at one time and another since the campaign reopened in November.

The fact that no one is giving any serious thought to Aguinaldo's whereabouts is significant. It is realized on all hands that the rebellion is virtually ended, and neither Aguinaldo's presence nor his absence would alter the situation materially. Aguinaldo's purpose has absolutely failed. He supposed at the outset that he could drive Otis' army into the ocean or capture it. He believed that the Democratic party would force the administration to make peace and recognize his regime. In both particulars he has been woefully mistaken.

The Canal Treaty.

It seems evident that the Hay-Pauncefote convention, relative to the Nicaragua canal, will not be allowed to go through the Senate without amendment. Criticism of it has led the Senate committee on Foreign Relations to report in favor of an amendment providing that the neutrality restrictions shal not apply to measures which the United States may find necessary to take for securing by its own forces its defense of itself and the maintenance of public order. This amendment is opposed by the secretary of State, who, it is understood, holds that it would be preferable to have the treaty beaten than to have it amended in the way proposed by the Senate committee on Foreign Relations. English opinion seems to be antagonistic to the amendment of the treaty in the way proposed. This, at least, is what is to be gathered from such expressions of opinion as have found their way into the public press. The government itself has taken no notice of the matter, and it is not likely to unless the question should be brought to its attention through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

South African War.

The British forces continue to make steady progress in South Africa. Their operations the past week were signalized by the capture of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. There can be no doubt of the purpose of the British government to force the conflict to a decisive issue and to incorporate the two republics definitely as a part of its empire. This was made clear by the reply of Lord Salisbury to the telegrams sent by the presidents of the republics which has been made public. The presidents declared that the war was being prosecuted by their people in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both republics. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, announced that the government of the United Kingdom was not prepared, in view of what had passed, to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or of the Orange Free State. Further light was thrown upon the purposes of the British government by its declination of the proffered services of the United States as a mediator in the effort to bring about peace in South Africa.

Meat Inspection Bill.

A very considerable majority voted in the Reichstag for the meat-inspection bill, including the more objectionable paragraphs. The measure has yet to pass the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, and it seems probable that it will not go through that body in its present form. Meetings protesting against the passage of the bill have been held by a number of chambers of commerce throughout Germany, and others are to be held at which similar action is expected to be taken. It is felt on all sides, except among the extreme agrarians, that the measure involves serious consequences for the commerce and navigation of Germany. The Chancellor, it is said, declared only a short time ago that he would not be able to remain in office if the bill should become a law in its present shape. It is a long time since the people of Germany have been stirred up as they have been over this matter of meat inspection.

FAMINE THREATENS MILLIONS IN INDIA

INDIA'S FAMINE STRICKEN PROVINCES.

The darkly shaded districts are those where hunger and want most distress the people. These districts in which scarcity of food supplies exist are marked with horizontal shading.

The famine at present raging in India is probably the worst of modern times. The failure of the autumn monsoon withered the grain in the fields, and there are now nearly four million people, out of a population of 75,000,000, who are only kept from starvation by the relief work of the government. The famine of three years ago, which swallowed up a relief fund of $7,500,000, collected mainly in Great Britain and the colonies, was not half as severe.

A district embracing half a million square miles, four times as big as the British Isles, is famine stricken. This district has a population approximately the same as the United States, and every twentieth man, woman and child is dependent on the relief work of the government to keep off starvation.

The famine district extends practically from Bombay to Mysore. The following table indicates the proportion of suffering in the eleven provinces affected.

Province.	Population Affected.	Number on Relief Work.
Bombay and Sindh..	20,000,000	900,000
Punjab.....	8,000,000	178,000
Central Provinces...	12,000,000	1,441,000
Berar.....	2,500,000	286,000
Agmere-Merwara	1,000,000	107,000
Rajputana..	12,000,000	337,000
Central India States	8,000,000	83,000
Bombay Nat. States	6,000,000	233,000
Baroda.	2,500,000	62,000
Northwest Provinces	500,000	2,000
Punjab Nat. States.	500,000	3,000
Total..	75,000,000	3,784,000

Only 30,000,000 out of 225,000,000 acres of arable land in India is irrigated. This explains the terrible condition that occurs when the rains fail. The last famine is estimated to have cost the people of India more than half a billion dollars. The amount spent on relief works, the loss of revenue and the charitable fund amounted to a hundred million dollars.

It is planned to give relief in the shape of wages to those able to work, and food allowance to the women and children and infirm men.

This is the fifth severe famine India has experienced in the last half century, and is the worst in the country's history.

A famine fund has been opened in England consequent on Lord Curzon's appeal, but the attention of England is on turbulent South Africa, not on starving India, and the subscriptions footed up only £27,000, against £120,000 collected during the same period of the famine of 1896 and 1897.—New York Journal.

BRAVED FATHER'S ANGER TO MARRY THE WOMAN HE LOVED

FRANCIS FERDINAND. COUNTESS SOFIE CHOTEK.

The Wiener Tageblatt, the leading paper of Vienna, was confiscated for publishing the story of the secret morganatic marriage of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive of the Austrian throne. The archduke has for some time made no secret of his love for Countess Sofie Chotek and his intention to make her his wife. The emperor, the archduke's stepmother and his own brother did their utmost to dissuade him from taking this step.

The heir presumptive found a priest at Bruck-an-der-Mur, in Styria, who was willing to perform the wedding ceremony on February 5. The countess journeyed to Bruck-an-der-Mur and took up quarters in a convent there. The archduke traveled down in strict incognito and met the countess in the little chapel attached to the convent, and there they were married. No one was present except the officiating priest and two witnesses, relatives of the countess. The bridegroom returned to Vienna the same evening and attended a court ball at the Imperial palace. No member of the imperial family had the least idea of what had happened. The archduke has frequently visited his wife, who remains at Bruck-an-der-Mur. The archduke is the eldest nephew of the emperor, and thus heir to the throne. He is 37 years old. The Countess Sofie Chotek, widow of an Austrian nobleman and daughter of a Hungarian magnate, is 28.

If the archduke's marriage was in reality morganatic it will not debar him from succeeding to the throne, and has little sacrific attached thereto. But, if it was a right-handed marriage he by it forfeits his right to wear the crowns of Austria and Hungary, the laws of European countries which are ruled by kings or emperors being exceedingly strict on marriages of royal persons with those whose blood is not royal, without the express permission of the ruler of the country.

THIS MAN CAN PROLONG LIFE.

This is a picture of Professor Metchnikoff, the Russian savant, in his laboratory. He claims to have discovered the secret of longevity and to have invented a serum which will enable men and women to live beyond one hundred years. His laboratory is in the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Metchnikoff looks like Professor Charles de Medici, of New York, philanthropist and mathematician, who has succeeded in squaring the circle.—New York Journal.

CURES THEM ALL.

Inez, Texas, April 18th, 1895.

Last month a fine Jersey cow which I valued very highly became very weak in the loin, with stiff joints and shoulders. She had quit eating and I was sure she would die. I concluded to try your Black-Draught Stock Medicine on her, and drenched her with a half pound box of it. I drenched her with food to keep her alive until the medicine could take effect. She began to improve before I used one box, but I gave her another to be sure of a cure. She is now well and I would not touch any man's $75.00 for her. You can publish this. It may save some poor devil's cow like mine. With best wishes for the success of the Chattanooga Medicine Company,

G. W. CLAMPITT.

Ridgedale, Tenn., July 11, 1899.

Last Spring my chickens were attacked with Cholera and some of them were so near dead they could scarcely walk. I gave them some Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine with corn meal, and in two days they were all so well that the only way I could tell the sick ones from the well was by the color of their combs which was pale. I only used one 25 cent can of medicine on the whole flock of 175 chickens. It is a God-send to poultry raisers.

Mrs. N. C. EVANS.

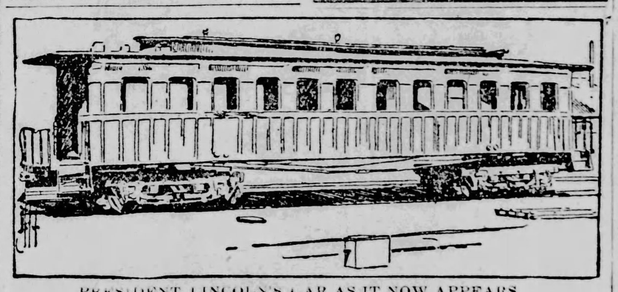
BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE is put up in air-tight tin cans, holding one-half pound each, and is for sale by nearly all dealers in medicine at 25 cents per can. If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents for a trial can to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

IRONCLAD COACH THAT LINCOLN USED

During the Civil War--Rescued From Omaha Scrap Pile.

In an old scrap pile of the Union Pacific railroad yards in Omaha, Neb., is the iron-clad car which Abraham Lincoln designed and used as his traveling car during the Civil War, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. In this coach, amid sable decorations and trappings of grief, the body of the martyred President was brought to Springfield, Ill., for burial. It is one of the most notable historic relics, and yet for years has lain battered and disused in a mass of rubbish.

A few days ago when Booker T. Washington was in Omaha, he heard of the old car and went down to the yards to look it over. His visit resulted in a movement to resurrect the old Lincoln car and preserve it as a relic of the closing chapter in the career of the great emancipator. The colored people of the city have taken the matter in hand and petitioned the council to make an appropriation looking to that end. The probabilities are that the company will donate the car to the city provided an agreement is made to have it preserved and a building furnished for that purpose.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CAR AS IT NOW APPEARS.

When President Lincoln designed the car and it was built, nearly forty years ago, it was the marvel of the railroad world. The coach was built in the military shops of Alexandria, Va., and was known as the President's car.

To prevent the bullets of Confederates or assassins passing through the mahogany sides of the President's car it was iron-clad, armor plate being set beneath the upholstered sides of the coach to make it certainly bullet proof. The largest of the compartments was used as the President's study and the sofa on which he rested and slept was fifteen feet long, being a reminder of the great height of the President. It was in this car that Lincoln always went to the front, and there are many bullet holes, indicating that the President was in the habit of getting close to the firing line.

The Union Pacific bought the car in 1866 and Sidney Dillon used it as the president of the road, but its great weight because of its armored sides made it objectionable, and for many years it has been isolated in the yards. The car is forty-two feet long and eight and one-half feet wide. There is but one entrance, and this opens into a narrow passageway the whole length of the car. There were three compartments and all were elegantly upholstered and furnished with reclining chairs. The President's compartment was decorated with painted panels showing the coat of arms of the various states, and the other rooms were padded with crimson corded silk. The car was mounted on four-wheel trucks. From April 21 to May 5, 1865, this car was in use as a funeral coach for the murdered President's remains.

Mayo Moores, of Omaha, is a veteran of the Union army and is believed to be enthusiastic in favor of preserving the car, and if the original idea is followed an effort will be made to restore in a measure some of its magnificent beauty, such as was exhibited when it was the traveling home of President Lincoln. Several photographs of the car as it was originally are in existence and a number showing the sable decorations of the car as it was seen when transporting the body of the martyr to Springfield can be had. Thus its original state can be easily imitated. The colored people have petitioned the city council to take the subject up and if the car is secured it will be made the object of a national subscription among colored people and all its original finishings restored.

HEALING THE SICK

Thousands Who Were Afflicted Raise Their Voice in Gratitude to this Wonderful Man.

PROF. WELTMER.

Prof. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo., is doing more for the afflicted than any man known to history. He is the direct cause for placing Magnetic Healing on a Scientific basis; it is conceded that his physiological explanations are the only logical ones; scientists therefore term his method Weltmerism. His absent treatment, which dispels all disease at a distance just as readily as those brought to Nevada, has effected such marvelous cures that some claim it to be supernatural, others that there must be a diffused force existing in the Professor, different from others. From the mere fact that Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and his students are just as efficient as himself, disproves this belief. T. T. Rodes, Paris, Mo., Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, suffered for years from Sciatic Rheumatism; tried everything without benefit, was instantly cured through Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Mrs. C. R. Graham, Boise City, Iowa, afflicted with rheumatism nine years, cured through Weltmerism. Ps. D. H. Allen, Aurora Springs, Mo., suffered from consumption in its worst form; fully restored by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. D. E. Alford, Reubens, Jewell Co., Kansas, cured of kidney and stomach troubles by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Send for a copy of the Magnetic Journal, a 48-page illustrated Magazine, giving a long list of the most astounding cures ever performed. It is sent free.

TEACHES HIS ART TO OTHERS

Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making $10 to $30 per day. Taught by mail or personal instructions. Full instructions sent free to those writing to Prof. J. H. Kelly, Secy, Nevada, Mo.

News of the Week.

THE INSURGENTS IN MANILA

The Junta Active--Result of the Democratic Attitude Here.

Manila, March 19.—General Otis considers Manila the most troublesome center in the situation to-day. The insurgent junta here, in conjunction with that in Hong Kong, is growing active. The military authorities have been forced to put a stop to Mabini's intercourse with the public. The local and foreign press considers his recent utterances calculated to incite the Filipinos to a continued revolt and prejudicial to American control.

Flores, who has just arrived here, says he comes trusting to American leniency, and that he would not have dared come to Manila if Spain were yet in control. He cherishes the hopes and aspirations which actuated him when in the field, and desires to watch congressional action upon the question of the Philippines. The insurgents, he says, do not expect to vanquish the Americans, but are maintaining a resistance with the idea of forcing Congress to accord them the best possible terms.

A number of representative insurgent leaders from different parts of Luzon have recently been in conference in Manila. Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with.

Louis Spitzel, head of the firm of Louis Spitzel & Co., contractors to the Chinese government, and himself a suspected filibuster, came from Hong Kong to Manila last week and was temporarily detained in custody on suspicion. It is asserted upon good authority that three loads of arms and ammunition have recently been landed on the east coast of Luzon. Captain Taylor, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, recently captured twelve new Mausers near Calambo.

Reports are current here of active rebel reorganization in the province of Morong, where the insurgent leaders are said to be assisted by prominent Spanish residents. Inhabitants of this province who are now in Manila have been advised not to return to their homes, but to remain under the protection of the Americans. It is also reported that the rebels are reorganizing in the province of Zambales under Mascardo. Brigands are committing atrocities in the province of Neuva Ecija, where they have murdered twenty natives and Chinamen. Eight other murders have been committed near Tarlac. The Nueva Ecija insurgents are heavily taxing local traders and farmers, with the result that business is paralyzed and there is a general scarcity of food. The funds for maintaining this guerilla warfare are collected from the various towns of the island, whether occupied by the Americans or not, even including Manila.

In the province of Albay the insurgents have ceased harassing the Americans, owing, it is reported, to a lack of ammunition, but they continue ravaging the countryside, burning and looting. The natives are tiring of this sort of thing and threaten to turn against the marauders. Already the townspeople of Legaspi, Albay and Donzol are slowly returning to their homes.

Major Allen, of the Forty-third Regiment, has been appointed military governor of the island of Samar, where Lukban, the former leader of the rebels in that locality, is still in the mountains.

General Kobbe has opened twenty ports in the southern part of Luzon and in the islands of Samar and Leyte, the result of which is to stimulate trade there though only temporarily, as the country opened is non-productive and apparently non-consuming. Owing to the political conditions of the last twelve months products accumulated during the blockade. These will be shipped to Manila and then the ports will be empty.

Evidence accumulates of treason and perfidy of the municipal presidents in the providences of General MacArthur. The presidents of several towns in Lepanto and Union provinces have declined to continue in their positions, saying that they do not desire any further identification with the Americans. Travel between the towns garrisoned by the Americans is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guards in order to insure their safety.

Two ambushes were narrowly averted recently; small traveling parties are attacked; single travelers frequently disappear or are found dead.

Spaniards and Filipinos who are conversant with the Tagalo character unite in asserting that Aguinaldo's capture would terminate the revolution. Three months have passed since he was actively pursued.

GEN. KOBBE'S EXPEDITION.

Cathalogan, Samar Island, Jan. 30.—General Kobbe's expedition for the opening and garrisoning of the ports of Luzon, Samar and Leyte has come as far as Cathalogan. The 43d regiment and part of the Third artillery were left at Six Towns on Southern Luzon and the 47th, under Col. Murray, is here to garrison Samar and Leyte. There are two towns on the Samar—Calbayog and Cathalogan. At the first we had slight resistance from 200 armed men on shore, and the town was occupied without the loss of any property. At Cathalogan the insurgent General Lukban fired the town just before we landed, and then, having diverted a number of our soldiers to extinguish the conflagration, he fought us from the neighboring hills.

Lukban has commended the Filipino forces in Samar and Leyte for one year. He came down from Luzon, duly accredited by Aguinaldo, and immediately proceeded to enrich himself, though nominally acting for the Filipino government, by collecting all manner of taxes and contributions from the islanders. He had the armed power to do this, and he and the clique of favorites surrounding him rode rough shod over the rights and desires of the people he ruled. Lukban was apparently well hated by those islanders. He impressed the poorer classes into service in the insurgent army, and taxed Chinese traders, and others of means, until the Chinamen declined to do business of any kind. It is reported both in Manila and down here, that Lukban has accumulated some $200,000 Mexican money for himself, and that this money is packed in strong small boxes, ready for flight and instant removal.

A year's unmolested sway gave time for the Tagalo leaders to perfect the system of government, which is founded upon Spain's former methods, and to establish a well organized, though poorly equipped army of a few thousand men.

Early on the morning of January 23, the Nashville, the Helena and the Maravels, followed by the smaller transports of this expedition steamed in toward the town of Calbayog. On shore, the Visayan soldiers and the townspeople were ready to surrender, but the night before, Miguel Lukban, a son of the general, came over from Cathalogan, and forced the natives into resisting us. This they did, but very feebly. The Helena, Nashville and Maravels surveyed the town for some time, and finally two and a half companies of the 47th were landed at a point on the beach half a mile to the south.

The practice of flanking these towns is always successful. The insurgents spend months in building elaborate trenches facing the sea, and from which they could easily prevent a landing if it were made in front of them. But they do not seem to consider that the enemy might land down the beach and march into town, for they are never prepared for such a move and its prompt execution is generally enough to drive them from their strong entrenchments.

Major Gilmore's men landing south of Cathalogan had no resistance in entering the town. The enemy fled to some low hills in the rear, and from these positions our soldiers promptly drove them. Their fire in the beginning, was well sustained and they harmlessly used their quaint artillery. But their rout soon became general, and our men drove them back into the hills as far as it pleased us to go. We raised the American flag over the town, captured some cannon and about six rifles, and found ten dead natives in the brush.

As the three American warships steamed into Cathalogan on the morning of January 27, the townspeople could be seen fleeing to the woods and along the beach. The trenches were visible, and there were but few signs of rebel soldiers. A British flag was displayed over the warehouses of an English commission firm.

At 8:40 the order to land was given. At the same moment smoke was seen rising over three of the largest buildings in the town. Our landing parties were not fired on. In fact the fighting did not begin until the Americans reached the outskirts of the town.

By 11 o'clock the actual fighting was over, and we had one man killed and three wounded. But the town still burned fiercely until early in the afternoon.

We learn that about 200 armed men opposed us here, and that Gen. Lukban is a fugitive in the hills.

NATIVE BANDS.

Washington, March 17.—The adjutant general received a telegram to-day from Gen. Otis asking authority to allow Filipinos to enlist as members of the regimental bands in the Philippines. The request will be granted as a matter of policy.

Returned Spaniards.

Washington, March 15.—A cable message from Gen. Otis, at Manila, received at the war department says that he shipped to-day for Barcelona, Spain, 333 Spaniards, including 84 officers and 427 enlisted men of the Spanish army who had been rescued from the Filipino insurgents; also the wives of eight officers and 14 children of the families of officers.

Found Guilty.

Manila, March 19.—9:40 a. m.—A military commission at Bayambang has sentenced to be hanged on March 20, two natives who have been found guilty of murdering their countrymen.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 14.—Senate—Two speeches on the Philippine question consumed the day. Mr. Teller maintained that the constitution could not extend over territory acquired by the United States. Mr. Turner took a view precisely opposite.

House—The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up under the latitude allowed. Mr. Adamson (Ga.) discussed the Nicaraguan canal. Mr. Cowherd (Mo.) the Philippine question. Mr. Howard (Ga.) questions relating to the Philippines and the "open door" policy in the Orient. Mr. Rucker (Mo.) the advisability of electing Senators by the people, and Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) replied to Mr. Cowherd. A resolution setting aside alternate Fridays for the consideration of private bills reported by the war claims committee was adopted. Bills were passed to settle the title to real estate in the city of Santa Fe, N. M., and for the relief of Thomas Paul.

Washington, March 15.—Senate—Devoted most of the day to discussion of the $2,000,000 Porta Rican appropriation bill. Heard Mr. Wellington in opposition to the seating of Mr. Quay. When Mr. Penrose asked leave to have time set for a vote on the Quay case, Mr. Gallinger said he desired to speak on the subject. Mr. Penrose said that as the New Hampshire man had told him he did not wish to speak thereon, and Mr. Gallinger replied by passing the tie direct. The proposition to fix a time for a vote was postponed one day.

House—Passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill carrying $8,803,233, and also a bill granting the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation to the State of Kansas for experimental station and normal school purposes.

Washington, March 16.—Senate—Passed the $2,000,000 Porto Rican appropriation bill without division. Agreed to take up the Quay case Tuesday, April 3, and to discuss it until disposed of, the discussion not to interfere with the unfinished business, the Spooner bill authorizing the President to govern the Philippines until otherwise directed, the appropriation bills or conference reports. Voted to adjourn to Monday, March 19.

House—First private bill day under the new rule. About two hours were spent in the discussion of a bill to pay Representative Swanson $1,700 for extra expenses incurred by him in his contest in the last Congress, but the bill was ultimately abandoned. Six bills of minor importance were passed.

Washington, March 17.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Members pronounced eulogies upon the late Monroe L. Hayward, senator-elect from Nebraska, who died before taking the oath of office. No other business of importance was transacted.

Washington, March 19.—Senate—Passed the $5,000,000 naval appropriation bill, carrying more than $15,000,000, and the measure providing for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and settle claims of the people of the United States growing out of the war with Spain. For a brief time the Puerto Rican government and tariff measures was under consideration. Mr. Foraker, in charge of the bills, submitted some committee amendments. A few of them were agreed to, but the important ones are still pending. A free trade amendment to the bill was offered by Senator Beveridge.

House—Refused to agree to the Senate amendments to the Puerto Rican tariff bill and conferees were appointed. Rest of the day devoted to District of Columbia business.

A DESERTED BRIDE.

San Juan de Puerto Rico, March 15.—San Juan claims the record for the youngest divorce suit in American territory. Rosalia March, aged 13, has consulted lawyers on the subject of obtaining a separation from Albert March, aged 24, a member of the signal corps, whose home is at Boston, Me. They were married December 12, and March was ordered February 1 to Fort Myer. He left his wife destitute, and she has written to him both at Denton and Fort Myer and her letters have not been answered. There are no divorce laws in Puerto Rico, and the young wife is waiting for the United States to enact such laws. Similar cases are plentiful.

$1000 IN GOLD FREE

FOR BRAINY PEOPLE

14	5	23	25	15	18	11				
23	1	19	8	9	14	7	20	15	14	
3	8	9	3	1	7	15				

FOR BRAINY PEOPLE

Each one of the above three lines of figures spells the name of a great city in the United States. This is a brand new puzzle and can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the cities instead of letters. Figure 1 is number 1 in the alphabet, A; figure 2, B, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. If you can do it in less than one hour of your time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the new cent New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of three cities, write them plainly on a postal card and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. If your answer is correct we will send you full particulars how to share in the distribution of the $1,000 among those who correctly solve the three names, but STICK TO IT AND TRY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of this high-class ONE DOLLAR MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Our object in doing this is to introduce our magazine into new homes. Address ROBINSON PUBLISHING CO., 24 North William Street, New York City.

FROM FACTORY TO USER

Direct at Wholesale.

We manufacture 178 styles of vehicles and 60 styles of harness and we sell them direct to you at wholesale.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

and are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. We give you the middleman's profit, we ship anywhere for examination, we guarantee everything. Our line consists of Surreys, Traps, Phaetons, Spiders, Stanhopes, Runabouts, Pony Rigs, Open Buggies, Top Buggies, Open Cutters, Top Cutters, Road Wagons, Spring Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Milk Wagons, Business Wagons, Boys' Carts, Carriages, Harness, all sizes and styles, at same low prices. Large illustrated catalogue and book into the merits of this proposition, mailed FREE.

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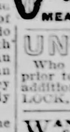
Handsome Silk Dress FREE Every one applying for this great offer, which is sent free. The pattern is full length, 10 to 15 yards, all desirable shades. We are bound to swell our annual subscription list to 100,000 names. Each one gets a dress pattern free. Our paper, beautifully illustrated, is one of the best in all respects. We give dress to prove it is worth 50 cents a year. Send 10c coin or the stamps for wrapping, posting and sending paper. Get your name on our great list. Add. Nason A. P. O. Box 2058 N. Y.

PLEASE PAYS EXPENSES and $75 per month. Steady position; self-seller; no experience needed. Send for terms. PLEASE MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O., Dept. 17.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.

Boys and Girls can get a Nickel Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 20 doz. Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send your full address for 20 to-day, and we will forward the Bluine, post paid, and a large Premium List. No money required. BLUINE CO., Box 27, Concord Junction, Mass.

BICYCLE BARGAINS



Shop worn and Second Hand Wheels $3 to $10. We are MAKING GOOD AS NEW. Great Factory Clearing Sale! Our Regular $50 and $60 Models $17.50 to $20.00. NEW 1900 Models $19.50 to $25.00. We ship to anyone on approval, no money in advance. We allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. EARN A BICYCLE by taking orders for Sundries and Wheels. Write for Catalogue and Special Offer. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. D, Chicago, Ill.

UNION SOLDIERS

Who homesteaded less than 160 acres prior to June 22, 1874, I want to buy their additional right. Address S. B. WILLOCK, 415 Sheidley bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Energetic young men to travel. Salary $15 per week. Expenses advanced for permanent work. F. B. Blanchard Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Mich.

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Greatest discovery of the Century, by Eminent Physician. 10 Years' success. Letters from all cases where all others have failed, preferred. GALVANODE COMPANY, Station B, Cleveland, O.

$6 A DAY is earned by agents who sell our contracts. A quick selling security. Everybody wants it. Simple, honest business literature. For territory and terms write at once. THE TONTINE SURETY CO. Detroit, Mich.

Silk Waists How to secure latest style Silk Waist for 25 cents. Address National Silk Waist Co. Watertown, N. Y.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia cured in 5 days. Book of last Testimonials sent FREE. DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ASTHMA FREE. If you suffer from any form of Asthma we want to send you free by mail, prepaid, a Bottle of the famous Kola Plant Compound. It is Nature's Sure Remedy Cure for Asthma, and we guarantee that it will forever stop all your suffering. We are sending out 50,000 bottles free by mail to Sufferers, to prove the wonderful power of this New Discovery, and we will be pleased to send one to you. Send your name and address on postal card. Address THE KOLA IMPORTING CO. No. 1106 Broadway. New York.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured only a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish as easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In order, link, address Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1752 Elsmere Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The slender woman is wise to avoid tight, plain waists without garniture. A perfectly plain pattern slightly full at the belt in front is the foundation of the "Ellsmere" waist. The fronts are cut away in four deep scallops to disclose a fancy vest. Any number of color schemes may be successfully worked out in this design. As illustrated the body of the waist is of old gold cloth, the scalloped edges are of dark brown velvet and the ruffles that edge the scallops are pale yellow silk. The stock and vest are of white silk dotted with yellow.

1762 Maria Overskirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A stylish and graceful design for an overskirt for a young girl is here portrayed. It is cut in circle shape, finished at the bottom with a hem, and has a single turned in plait in the back. The bottom may be trimmed with bands of flat trimming or simply finished with stitching. It is suitable for any of the favorite gown fabrics, and may be used with any style of gored or circle skirt.

1542—Cyril Frock.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. A simple model for a frock for play or dressy wear is shown in the "Cyril." It has three wide box plaits front and back, and is finished with a broad sailor collar, which opens over a shield. Light weight woolens and heavy cotton fabrics are desirable for this model, trimmed with bands of flat trimming. As illustrated, this model is of white pique trimmed with embroidered insertion.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. it will save trouble and delay.

1555—Vinton Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A shirt waist fastening on the side is quite novel and a very pretty and simple design of this style is herewith given. The back is cut without a yoke and has just a suspicion of fullness at the waist. The fullness in front is laid in tiny plaits at the neck and belt and fastens on the left side. Silk, woolen and cotton goods are desirable for this model.

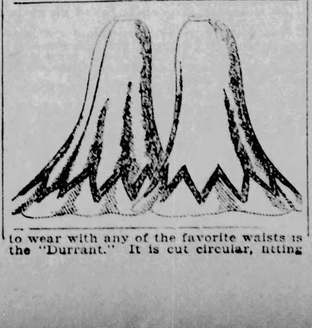
1548—Hartcourt Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A scalloped shirt waist is quite novel and pretty. As illustrated, the design is of heliotrope albatross cloth embroidered with black silk polka dots, and the scallops are edged with black satin.

The yoke is fairly deep in the back and slightly pointed up in the front. Over the fitted yoke, lining is laid row upon row of albatross scalloped at the edge. The center box-plait is also scalloped. The lower part of the waist is slightly full. Of course the pattern can be made with a plain yoke or trimmed to simulate scallops.

1720 Durrant Overskirt.

Medium size only. A pretty overskirt to wear with any of the favorite waists is the "Durrant." It is cut circular, fitting very close about the hips and widening at the foot. The lower edge is cut in sharp points and trimmed with flat trimming. Any of the favorite gown fabrics are suitable for this model.



1753—Dalrymple Eton Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure: Nothing more jaunty than the Dalrymple has appeared for the tailor suit for some time, yet the making is decidedly simple, and a very stylish effect can be obtained even by using the moderate priced materials. As illustrated the rounded "Eton" fronts and tight fitting back forms are of stone gray ladies' cloth. The machine band which forms sort of an outer vest is of light gray cloth lined with white silk. The stitching is in black and the piping between the vest and "Eton" fronts are of black velvet. A vest of white silk with bayadere stripes of black and is finished at the waist with a narrow black velvet band.

1761—Winthrop Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A stylish new fashion of combining two materials is here portrayed. The body of the waist is plain blue cashmere, the novelty of the design being in the graduated box-plaits overlaying the waist, back and front. The plaits are of tan cloth, feather-stitched with blue silk. This design is suitable for any of the favorite gown fabrics with any preferred combination.

1756—Celeste Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. One of the most useful of the new skirts, at once practical and stylish and not difficult to make, is here portrayed. It is cut with a narrow front gore, wide circular sides and a single graduated box-plait in the back. This plait forms a separate breadth, very scant at the waist-line, and spreading in a full flare at the hem. It is equally desirable for silk or woolen goods, and the trimming is a matter of choice.

GEORGIA WATERMELONS FOR THE FLEET

The law of coincidence works wonders, observes the Philadelphia Post. During the blockade of Santiago, Admiral Sampson and his officers were sitting, one more than sultry day, upon the deck of the flagship New York. It was too hot for conversation, and almost for thought. The lighters simply blinked and glared. The silence was broken by one who said: "Next to having a brush with the Spaniards, I'd like to have a Georgia watermelon."

The suggestion brought a smile to every face, which widened when the admiral echoed, "A watermelon? I want two for myself."

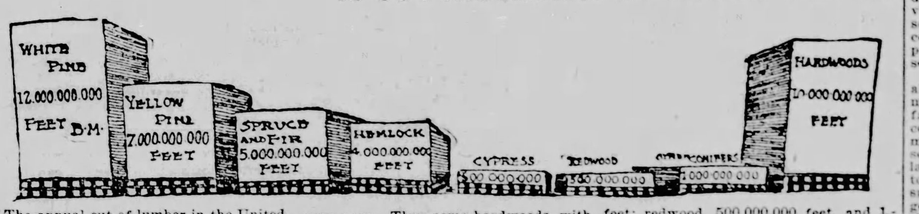
A moment afterward the quartermaster announced the arrival of a boat from a supply ship which had just come in from New York city, and added, "The boat is full of Georgia watermelons off the ice."

Red tape was disregarded, and soon all on board, from admiral down, were having one of their most enjoyable feasts of the entire war. When it was over the officers tried to find how it was that their wishes were so promptly answered, but although they came near the truth, they never learned the true story of the coincidence.

Mrs. Van Brunt, a New York artist and a member of many of the patriotic organizations which were brought into being by the Spanish-American war, heard one day of the excitement produced on the Texas by the arrival of a large but somewhat dilapidated watermelon from home. The story touched her, and the same day she secured several barrels of the choicest fruit and shipped them by the first supply ship going to Santiago. The captain of the vessel was courteous and obliging, and when told of the consignment put every one of the melons on ice and agreed to send them to the Texas the moment she arrived at her destination, and in the event of the Texas not being there to present them to the admiral in charge.

But the voyage was swift, and, as luck would have it, the supply ship passed the Texas on the Cuban coast.

TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF LUMBER THAT IS CUT ANNUALLY IN UNITED STATES



The annual cut of lumber in the United States now amounts to no less than 40,000,000,000 feet. Of this immense quantity the first place is held by white pine, of which 12,000,000,000 feet are cut every year. Then come hardwoods, with 10,000,000,000 feet; yellow pine, with 7,000,000,000 feet; spruce and fir, with 5,000,000,000 feet; hemlock, with 4,000,000,000 feet; cypresswood, 500,000,000 feet; redwood, 500,000,000 feet, and 1,000,000,000 feet of other conifers. Toledo contributes much to the immensity of the lumber trade, and is one of the leading lumber cities of the country.

ONLY AMERICAN GIRL IN LEGION OF HONOR

JENNIE CREEK.

Miss Jennie Creek, of Indiana, has got to go to the Paris Exposition. And that is the end of the matter!

She is the only American girl who is a member of the great Legion of Honor. It was a World's Fair time in this country when Jennie's flaming red petticoat saved a great trainload of passengers on the Panhandle Division of the Pennsylvania lines.

Some of the passengers were French officials of importance.

She was a little girl of eleven, poor as Job's turkey, barefoot, shy. A half-orphan, she had been adopted by Samuel Fersoett, near Millgrove, Blackford county, Indiana. Her father was a woodsman near Gillman.

Playing in the fields near where her adopted father and other men were working Jennie smelled smoke. She found that the railroad bridge spanning a small ravine had caught fire from the cinders dropped by a passing locomotive.

For a moment the child stood as if petrified. She realized in an instant the peril of the passengers, the men on the locomotive and the train's crew.

Then suddenly she sped up the track to meet it. The sharp stones cut her bare feet till they bled. Stone ballast is not good for tender feet. But still she ran on. What could she do to save the train?

In a trice she had slipped off the bit of red flannel. She waved it frantically as the black speck appeared far away. She stopped the train just in time.

Some months afterward, when her fame had been spread throughout the land by the newspapers, a package came from France, and it was a beautiful five-starred gold medal with documents showing that she, little Jennie, the bare-foot girl, had been elected a member of the great Legion of Honor, and that her name was written beside those of great generals and soldiers who, like the Old Guard, could die but never surrender.—New York Evening World.

That Is All.

"Who defrays the expenses of the government of the so-called Filipino republic?" asked Spatts.

"There are none now," replied Bloobumper, "except Aguinaldo's running expenses."—Detroit Free Press.

The ***Non-Irritating Cathartic***

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

No Other Way.

"When you showed him his letter to Irene," said Maud, "in which he said the same things about you he had said about her, how did he get out of it?"

"How did he get out of it?" echoed Mabel. "He evaporated."

"Evaporated?"

"Yes. He dried up."—Chicago Tribune.

What Hell Really Is.

The Preacher—The human mind can form no adequate idea of hell.

The Plodder—Can't eh? Well, you just let your wife drag you into one of these department stores for a shopping tour.—Kansas City Independent.

SLEEPS NOW.

Quit Drug Coffee and Uses Postum Food Coffee.

"While on a visit to a relative in New Hampshire, who runs a fruit farm, I found on the supper table what appeared to be a strong cup of coffee. I usually drank tea at night and they knew it, but asked me to try the coffee, saying it was Postum Food Coffee, and the reason they served it was that they found when they got up early in the summer mornings and drank a cup of coffee to brace up on, they generally had a headache or sick stomach along about noon, and that their grocer persuaded them some time before my visit, to try Postum Food Coffee. After a week's trial they adopted it for the family, and had never returned to the ordinary coffee, saying that it had worked a wonderful change in all of them—no more sick headaches, no more sick stomachs.

"For two weeks I used Postum, and when I returned to Boston, I banished tea and coffee from the table forever. My complexion has made a decided change for the better, and it goes without saying that I feel greatly benefited My nights are not sleepless now, as they were when I was a coffee drinker. M. E. Curtis, Canterbury St., Boston, Mass.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE MOTHER'S HOUR.

By Margaret Sangster.

Little figures robed in white,
Mellow glow of candle-light.

Little hands upraised in prayer,
Rosy faces sweet and fair.

All the work and play and fun
For the happy day are done.

All the little faults confessed,
All the troubles set at rest.

Childhood sweet as dawn and flowers,
Drifts through many changeful hours.

But one hour the mother's own
Must belong to her alone.

When she sees each sunny head
Safe any cozy in its bed.

When the world may do its worst,
God and she have had them first.

And her bairns are folded fair
In the tender shepherd's care.

Angels bend above the room
Where the dimpled darlings bloom

In their lovely innocence,
Warding every evil hence.

From the little ones who dwell
Where the mother guards them well.

God and she about them stand,
They are safe on every hand.

Kneeling for them at the throne,
They are her's and God's alone.

And each child a tender flower
Blossoms in the mother's hour.
—Harper's Bazar.

HEAVEN AND MR. SHELDON

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"For my part, I do not think we have any right to think of a heaven for others, much less of a heaven for ourselves in the world to come, until we are wholly determined to make this world a heaven for our fellowmen, and are hoping, believing, loving and working for that, and for its realization not in a thousand or a million years, but in a nearer and a nearer future."

There is a vital truth in these words which should enter into the life of the world to-day.

The trouble is that we, who name ourselves the product of the highest civilization, have been too busy thinking of our own heaven to come, and too sure that we had found the one and only way thither, to meditate much upon a heaven for others, especially when they desire to walk a different road. In this selfishness lies the key to the coldness and the apathy which have crept into the churches, and made them not much more than social centers and distributors of charity.

A restlessness has taken possession of the minds of people, a conviction that there is need of a change, a suspicion that perhaps we are not so sure of "our heaven" after all. It crops out in various directions, the most apparent of which is the stiffening up of the backbones of different reform movements. Many of these, to my thought, are of small importance because they do not touch the roots of the evils which they seek to destroy, and the methods used are so unwise as to arouse antagonism. They are of interest only because, as a whole, they express the truth that there are forces at work, call them God, Nature, or what you will, to push humanity towards a higher plane of life and action.

To further explain what I mean: Two or three years ago, a minister in an obscure church in a small city in Kansas wrote a book made up of lectures he had given to his people. It was published under the title, In His Steps. It had not the slightest literary merit beyond strength of expression. Hundreds of books better written never go beyond the first edition. This one has sold into the millions, and is still selling, not only in the United States, but through translations in other so-called Christian countries.

Why?

Simply because it sets forth in the simplest language, what the great body of the professed followers of Christ have had an uneasy sense was true, but have been ascribing to everything else save their own failure to think and act as the Great Teacher thought and acted.

The book in itself is of absolutely no importance, only in the wider view of its being the one timely drop needed to make an overflow that may finally sweep away the self-satisfaction of creeds, and bring to the surface the real desire "to make this world a heaven for our fellow-men," a desire which selfishness has sadly stifled. No sane individual imagines that this can be brought about "in the twinkling of an eye," but if there is a waking-up to the necessity of a change to higher ideals, humanity will move forward.

Mr. Sheldon's contention is right. His methods may lack wisdom. To my mind, his present experiment in newspaper-making is folly, to result only in an increased notoriety for himself, and an exploiting of the journal given into his hands. Yet there may be another side to be considered. If, by attracting widespread attention to what is radically and plainly wrong in the journals of the day, he leads the people to demand a higher, purer journalism, he will have accomplished good. The blame for what is wrong in newspapers does not lie wholly, or even mostly, with the publishers, but with the community whose demands are thus supplied. It is therefore certain that they must keep pace with the general public sentiment or lose their readers.

Mr. Sheldon is not alone in making his experiment. The editor of the Atchison Daily Globe, who is the author of The Story of a Country Town, Mr. E. W. Howe, is to do for the pulpit what Mr. Sheldon is trying to do for the newspapers. He will point out in a series of lay sermons during the week, the mistakes which ministers make in their calling whereby they fail to do what Jesus would under similar circumstances.

I have heard Mr. Sheldon dubbed "fool, idiot and blind" both for his book and his experiment. This is not true in any sense. He has an exceptionally bright mind and is a strong and vigorous thinker and writer. The same may be said of Mr. Howe, the two being among the brightest men of Kansas.

Will anything be gained or proven by this contest? Absolutely nothing, only so far as the tearing away of the veil of selfishness which has been, and is, wrapped about the business and professional world, may lead people to meditate upon what it means to be honest of purpose, and true to the promptings of the higher, diviner Self which is in all men. If this unveiling helps also to sweep away creeds and bring back true Christianity, then it will have done a great work. It is preposterous to imagine for a moment, however, that men and women will at once see their way to giving up prosperous doing and living for poverty and self-denial.

Perhaps Mr. Sheldon may himself learn something from his week's trial of running a newspaper, and that is, that things generally look much easier from the outside, than when one gets into the heart of affairs and attempts the general management of what needs the knowledge of a trained professional. Doubtless he did not expect to do more than to show what he believes necessary to make a pure, wholesome paper. In some things it would be very difficult to determine what Jesus would do, were he living and teaching and preaching to-day. It is certain, however, that he would not be seeking a heaven for himself alone, leaving his fellow men out in the cold and darkness, either materially or spiritually.

All of this agitation at the close of this nineteenth century, the bloody wars, the political struggles, the renewing efforts for reform, the unceasing restlessness, may mean much or little for the future. Personally, I cannot doubt that it is all the harbinger of better things, a higher growth for humanity. Religion finally will come to mean infinitely more than it does to-day, for it will be practical and scientific rather than sentimental, and this because

"A mightier church shall come, whose covenant word
Shall be the deeds of love. * * *
Man shall not ask his brother any more,
'Believest thou?' but, 'Lovest thou?' and all
Shall answer at God's altar, 'Lord, I love.'
For Hope may anchor, Faith may steer, but Love,
Great Love alone, is captain of my soul."

The Cozy Corner

"I have no time for clubs, indeed I have no time for anything but hard work—just drudge, drudge all day, and when night comes I am too tired to even think, much less study." This was the answer given by a neighbor of mine, when invited to join a study club that was being formed among a few of her friends.

Listening to her, and knowing something of her circumstances, and remembering, as I well did, what a bright student she had been in our school days, I could not help wondering at her reply, and pitying her for having so hard a lot. I said as much to a mutual acquaintance, who made this very brief, but comprehensive explanation:

"Poor management, that is all the trouble," and during a subsequent visit to my friend I found this to be true.

She did, indeed, "drudge all day, but it was because there was no thought given to the best methods of doing her household tasks, or of saving time or strength. And I know there are many women who suffer in just this way, and for the same reason. They do not, to use a homely saying, "Make their heads save their heels;" they do their work simply with the idea of getting it out of the way, instead of planning, and making of it a scientific study, whereby it would become as fascinating as any other employment. In this way, instead of carrying the burden from morning till night they would find time for other things as well.

In the March number of What To Eat there is an article giving some very valuable and practical hints on this subject, and I think I will present them for your serious consideration. The article referred to begins by saying:

"It is not always the hardest worker that accomplishes the most; it is the one who plans judiciously and executes with the least waste of energy. Train the household to save your steps. A too unselfish mother makes selfish children. One who habitually picks up after her household fritters away her energy and does a positive harm to those she would help. Each child should be required to keep his or her things put away in their proper place.

"The assistance of the father may well come in at this point to reinforce the mother's authority. When he says, "Do this to save your mother," and practices what he preaches, it begins to be the law of that household to be thoughtful of the overtaxed one."

"Insist on having the proper appliances to work with. These are the housekeeper's tools and she should see to it that they are in good working order. Labor is multiplied by having to go hither and yon for utensils and ingredients; think out an arrangement that will save you steps."

"Do not sacrifice yourself to a false notion of economy; an economy that wears out the mother of a family is dear at any price. Learn to save yourself. Do not stand to shell peas, but sit. Do not wash dishes with lukewarm water, or iron with half heated irons. Lie down and rest till both are hot."

Georgy writes a very bitter letter, full of complaints, and asks, "are we compelled to make our lives one constant sacrifice because the Almighty saw fit to have us born women? Is it not just as much the husband's duty to make the home pleasant as it is the duty of the wife?"

We all know that the duty of husband and wife is a mutual one, but putting aside useless discussion on that point, it seems as if this friend should not attempt to throw the responsibility of her present trouble on the fact that she was "born a woman."

There was, probably, no coercion used in persuading her to marry this man, at least, as far as her letter shows. She married him with a full understanding of his circumstances and that she would be expected to care for his family—any one who marries a widower cannot expect anything else—and, without doubt, she felt that she was doing well to find a home so fully stocked with cows and chickens and everything pertaining to farm life.

Now, if instead of wearing herself and the rest of the family out with her complaints (either spoken, or acted), this sister will put the case quietly and without passion, before them, insisting upon a more just division of the labor, which, she says, all comes upon her, asking for their assistance, no doubt she would find every one of them ready to give it willingly.

Try this plan, not only Georgie, but any other overworked woman. Give your friends a chance to redeem themselves from the charge of selfishness and unkindness, before you decide that you are a much-abused woman.

Lil, Mich.:—If it is not too late, may I give a reason for serving refreshments to our guests? A number of years ago I was present at a Methodist love feast. After the bread and water had been partaken of by all present, an old doctor rose and gave his experience. Among other things, he said: "We may meet a man every day on the street, or in a business way, but never feel quite at ease in his company until we have broken bread with him."

I agree with the doctor, and think this a sufficient reason why we should serve refreshments to our guests. Let us, however, offer only that which we can honestly afford, and if this, of necessity, must be very plain, we need not weary our friends with flimsy excuses, but rather serve them with such heartiness and good will that these simple things shall seem to them "bread and honey."

I always have the best visit with those who are so glad to see me that they spend no time in making any culinary fuss, but share with me whatever they have prepared for themselves.

"Culinary fuss" is good, and that is not the only good thing in Lil's letter.

Lydia asked for "a recipe for making biscuits." What kind of biscuits, Lydia? You know there are a great many things included in that term.

Lonely is more explicit, and wishes for a recipe for making cornmeal bread with yeast.

An interested subscriber presents a request of a very different kind. She wishes some one to send her some pretty names for twin girl babies.

Mae K. asks for a reliable hair dye. We cannot recommend any dye from personal experience, and Mae can choose for herself from the many that are advertised, as well as we could do for her.

I would, however, suggest that she abjure all dyes and simply take good care of her hair. Brushing it well night and morning will work wonders if it is continued for a few weeks. If your hair is dry, rub a little vaseline into it occasionally, or use a dressing made of water and a few drops of glycerine. If it is too oily, wash frequently and rub with bay rum, which is an excellent tonic.

Tourist, a short skirt, reaching to the top of your ordinary shoes, and made of waterproof cloth; divided underskirt; a close-fitting jacket, and high, bicycle boots, made with cork soles and of the new waterproof leather, will be more serviceable for your walking trip and for general traveling than anything else you could have.

Your idea should be to combine comfort with the least amount of baggage possible, and you would find a waterproof cloak and rubbers very much in your way. Remember that one is allowed only a very limited amount of baggage when traveling on the continent, as there are not such arrangements for taking care of it as in the United States. Tourists have to look after their things themselves, to a great extent, and, under such circumstances and in strange places, one is best off with as few incumbrances as possible.

When should house cleaning be done?

How should it be done?

What can you suggest that will make this work easier and less trying to the household in general?

We hope our friends will not neglect to send answers to these questions, in briefly-written letters, in season to be helpful for the coming spring cleaning.

God Bless Them.

God bless the wives who learn to cook,
From teacher, magazine or book;
We love those lessons, lines or pages,
But in experimental stages
We think their products should be sent
To some far-distant continent,
Where dread dyspepsia never rages
And all the men are saints or sages.
—Lalla Mitchell.

Sometimes we hear of farmers' wives deploring their inability to set a good table because they live so far from market. Now what, except meat, do these women miss? They have an abundance of vegetables of every variety, eggs, milk and butter; flour and other cereals of their own raising, and with these, and plenty of poultry for meat, I can see no reason why a farmer's wife should not always be able to set a royal table for her family and guests.

In the cooking of the vegetables lies their goodness, for there is all the difference in the world between the taste of a well prepared and a poorly seasoned vegetable of any kind. Take for instance:

Old Onions.

These should be peeled and allowed to stand in cold water for an hour, then put on to cook in plenty of boiling water to which has been added ½ teaspoonful of soda for each quart. In half an hour pour this off, rinse the onions with clear, hot water and finish cooking them till tender, in salted boiling water. Be sure and cook them until they are tender all through.

Baked Turnips.

Peel, quarter and boil in salted water, being sure to cook them until they are thoroughly done, then slice them, season with salt and pepper and bits of butter. Place them in a baking dish and pour over them sufficient sweet cream, or milk into which an egg has been beaten to cover them, cover with bread crumbs moistened with butter and brown in a quick oven.

From The Vegetarian Magazine for December we take this menu for a vegetable dinner, for the benefit of some of our subscribers who would be glad to have less meat and more of a vegetable diet:

Vegetable Bouillon
Vegetable Turkey, Nut Butter Gravy.
Escalloped Tomatoes.
Potato Puff. Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Cheese Wafers.
Nut Cup Cake. Fruits. Nuts.
Cereal Coffee.

LITTLE THINGS.

A good-bye kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare
After the toil of the day,
And it smooths the furrows plowed by care,
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind;
I love you, my dear," each night;
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I find—
For love is tender, as love is blind—
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress;
We take, but we do not give,
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly less and less
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.
—McCall's Magazine.

GATHERED TOGETHER.

Mrs. Arthur Stannard, better known to the reading public as "John Strange Winter," of whom the late John Ruskin once wrote: "The author to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever yet given of the character of the British soldier," is passing the winter in Dieppe, where she has just finished reading the proofs of her new novel. As in the case of her latest success, "A Name to Conjure With," published recently by the J. B. Lippincott company, she makes a departure from the scenes of "Bootles' Baby" and "The Soldier and the Lady." In the new novel, which will bear the title of "The Money Sense," she has ventured to draw an inside picture of marriage—or rather of the heroine's two marriages—which may rather shock those who have hitherto regarded her as a "milk and water" writer. Some readers may consider it a problem novel, although it is evident that the problem simply consists of proving the verity of a very old story, viz., that the only excuse for marriage is natural love.

Miss M. W. Sullivan, the business manager of the Albany, N. Y., Times-Union, is a remarkable young woman. But little over 20 years old, she has achieved a substantial success in newspaper work, and mastered its intricacies. Miss Sullivan not only looks after the multitude of details which arise in the business office, but also wields a facile pen and has an instinct for news. She was born in Arlington, Vt., and educated in Salem, N. Y., and at the Union school in Cambridge. She began newspaper work as a slip of a girl, and has filled successfully every position on the paper, the business affairs of which she now manages.

Just where you stand in the conflict,
There is your place!
Just where you think you are useless,
Hide not your face!
God placed you there for a purpose,
Whate'er it may be;
Think he has chosen you for it;
Work loyally.
—Helen M. Richardson.

"Oh, Georgie! Who opened the canary's cage?"

"I did. You said a little bird told you when I was naughty. I knew it must be he, 'cause there was no other little bird about. So I opened the cage, and the cat's eaten him. That's wot he's got for telling on me."

But idle words forgot as soon as spoken;
And little thoughtless deeds of every day
Are stumbling-blocks on which the weak are broken.

A lady had in her employ an excellent girl who had one fault. Her face was always in a smudge. Mrs. —— tried to tell her to wash her face without offending, and at last resorted to strategy.

"Do you know, Bridget," she remarked, in a confidential manner, "it is said that if you wash the face every day in hot soapy water it will make you beautiful?"

"Will it?" said Bridget. "Sure it's a wonder ye niver tried it, ma'am."

The above will do to go with another: Cardinal Manning met one day a drunken Irishman on a London street and said: "Patrick, I have joined the temperance society." "Perhaps your riverence needed it," was Patrick's reply.

But the man worth while
Is the man who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong.
For the rest of the heart is trouble
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth
The praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"Mamma, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?" said Tommy.

"I should spank whoever did it," said Mrs. B., gazing severely at her little son.

"Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle—pa broke it."

"But, papa," wailed the young woman, "you can have no idea how he loves me. He is willing to die for me this minute."

"Well," said the old man, scratching his chin thoughtfully, "I don't know that I have any objection to that. I was afraid he wanted to marry you."

The look of sympathy; the gentle word,
Spoken so low that only angels heard;
The secret act of pure self-sacrifice,
Unseen by man, but marked by angels' eyes;
These are not lost. —Metcalf.

Tom—Did Maud tell you the truth when you asked her her age?

Dick—Yes.

Tom—What did she say?

Dick—She said it was none of my business.—Up-to-Date.

TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

"You think I am dead,"
The apple tree said,
"Because I have never a leaf to show—
Because I stoop
And my branches droop,
And the dull gray mosses over me grow:
But I'm all alive in trunk and shoot;
The buds of next May
I fold away—
But I pity the withered grass at my root."

"You think I am dead,"
The quick grass said,
"Because I have parted with stem and blade!
But under the ground
I am safe and sound
With the snow's thick blanket over me laid.
I'm all alive and ready to shoot,
Should the spring of the year
Come dancing here—
But I pity the flower without branch or root."

"You think I am dead,"
A soft voice said,
"Because not a branch or root I own!
I never have died,
But close, I hide
In a plumy seed that the wind has sown.
Patient I wait through the long winter hours;
You will see me again—
I shall laugh at you then,
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers."
—Edith Thomas in Unity.

MISS LEILA HERBERT

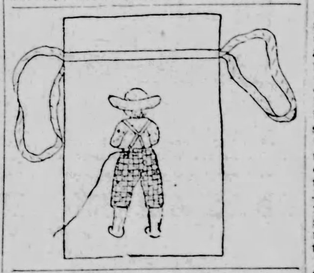
The picture here given represents the young author of a book recently published, entitled The First American, and noticed last week in The Blade. The manuscript was the last work with her pen done before her death. This was the result of a fall from a horse which was not at first thought to be serious.

The volume is most pleasantly written, giving evidence of careful study and familiarity with her subject. It is published by the Harpers.

WORK FOR BUSY FINGERS.

"Where can I find a bit of string?"

How many times a day does one hear this question, especially in a family where there are children. By taking care of the string that comes around packages, a thrifty woman can usually have a sufficient supply on hand for ordinary needs, but to do this she must have a "string bag," or ball, and while one is making such a bag, she might as well make it pretty as to make it just a common, homely bag. Frances Howard sends this pattern for such a bag, which she says she found in an old magazine.



The bag is made of brown linen, or any desired material, the figure of the boy being etched with some wash silk, and the end of the string is passed through a hole in his "pistol pocket." The design can be varied in innumerable ways. Instead of the boy, might be made a large kite, with the end of the twine coming through the cloth at the point where it would naturally be fastened to the kite, or an old lady with her knitting. Many such varieties of arrangement will suggest themselves to an ingenious worker.

Another very useful article is this newspaper holder. Instead of the names of the days on the compartments, one might etch, or draw, the names of the months and thus have each month's papers ready for reference.

The case is made of denim, or any strong material and can easily be made from the cut without further directions.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

POEM STUDY FOR MARCH.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."
—H. W. Longfellow.

Those who have sent reviews of the February study are: Brunette, Carrie, Henrietta, Hoosier, Quien Sabe, Make Haste, Nita, Ethella, Betty, Mother's Stay, Seeker, Mountain Ranger, Illi-Nois, Opal, Mrs. H. P. Hart, Anglo-American, Fern Glendale, Twin Sister, "Max, W. Va.," Fannie Bain, and two others who failed to comply with the rules requiring that the name should be given and that only one side of the paper be written on.

These papers all showed that much care and thought had been given to their preparation, and were all fairly good; some were very good, and would do credit to much older and more experienced writers, and it is evident that those who are not fortunate enough to win the prize will be greatly benefited by their work.

Armizanda, Kansas, whose name was inadvertantly omitted from the above list, has treated the subject in a different manner from any other of our contributors, and has given us some new thoughts.

"True worth is in being, not seeming." We have the same thought expressed in the following:

To thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not be false to any man."

There are three reasons why we should be what we would seem to be. First, our duty to our Creator in whose image we are told we are made. Surely, as God is true, if we have not lost, or disfigured that image we will be true. Second, we owe a duty to our parents and friends to be true to them. How many girls and boys would have been saved from ruin and shipwreck in all their life's concerns, if they had not begun being untrue to their parents, by deceiving them in little matters until they have come to feel a pride in their ability and skill in doing this.

If young men and women did not practice so much deceit, before marriage, there would be fewer divorces and unhappy homes. Third, it is a duty everyone owes to themselves to be true. Who does not feel the elevating influence of doing noble deeds, quietly and unostentatiously, for the sake of the right and truth, and for the uplifting of some fellow-being? A truly noble man or woman will always be true to that grandest of all principles—that which dictates to them to do unto others as they would be done to.

Illi-Nois, again sends her review of the subject in a pleasant verse:

Better far to do your duty,
Some good deed, however small,
Than to dream of great things
And do nothing after all.

Honest work is not degrading.
If to it you will be true,
When you merit something better,
It is sure to come to you.

You may win by acts of kindness,
Little conquests one by one,
Till success at last will crown you,
The reward for duty done.

Yesterday is gone forever,
With its failures and its tears;
Ours to-day, to make or mar it,
God's the coming days and years.

Anglo-American:—It seems to me that the study for February contains many good thoughts by which we might profit if we analyzed them.

It tells us first that the conditions of true worth are being, not seeming. Being who you are and not trying to appear as some one else. This was the secret of Grant's success as a leader; he did not try to be a Napoleon, or Wellington, but he tried to be Grant, to the best of his ability, and the result was the downfall of the Confederacy.

So we, in whatever place or condition of life we may be placed, will always succeed better if we act our natural selves and not attempt to pattern after some one else. True, we must all have our ideal to work toward and must receive thoughts and inspiration from others, but we should not be mere copying machines, but should adapt these ideas to our own needs and make them suit our case.

We should also be what we are, and not attempt to be what we are not, and cannot be successfully. Being a Christian, instead of seeming to be one, made John Bunyan spend twelve years in Bedford jail, and gave to the world Pilgrim's Progress, which will remain as a memorial of Bunyan's sincerity for all time.

Second, our poem tells us how to attain true worth:

"In doing each day that goes by,
Some little good. Not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by."

This is the idea expressed by St. Paul: "Whatsoever the hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

All of our great men and women reached their high positions in life doing what lay nearest their hands and doing it well, and they found that the path of duty led up to fame. One great reason that so many make failures of their lives is that they are unwilling to begin at the bottom of the ladder and work up.

We may by doing whatever comes to us, whether it be a great or a small thing, advance higher and higher and become a light in the world, or we may wait to do some great thing and die as we have lived—unknown.

Seeker, Kansas:—We are to judge of the merit of an act largely by the feeling that prompted it. The dreaming of great things to do by and by betrays a desire for praise, honor and renown which the doing of these great things is expected to bring; the motive here is a selfish one. Doing each day some little good, while it will not give the door any fame or notoriety, is certainly indicative of a true desire to be helpful.

Fannie, Oregon:—We all can be great in some sense of the word, and one who is willing, and ready, to sew on a missing button, to adjust a neck-tie for some troubled brother, to fill the wood-box, bring the water, and to do the hundred little acts that help to make up a day's life, fills just as important a place in the world, as one who writes a poem, or a story, or does a heroic act, though in one instance the world will know and commend, while in the other, none but God and those you help, will appreciate your "true nobility."

After all, in what does greatness consist, except in having done something that will insure us a remembrance? and we certainly shall be sure of this if we humbly strive to do our every duty.

Twin Sister, Indiana:—Good resolutions without work are worthless. We cannot all do great things—cannot all be a Washington, a Lincoln, or a Grant, but there is no one who does not, every day, have plenty of opportunities for doing the "little goods" that combine to help the world along.

Colorado Wild Rose, is welcome and we are glad to have a representative from her part of the great Silver state. She asks to whom to send her letters and how to obtain a badge. Simply address them to The Blade, Toledo, O., and in the lower, left-hand corner of the envelope place the letters M. G. R., your letter will then be delivered at once upon its arrival in Toledo, at Miss Prudence's desk.

To obtain a badge inclose in your letter 15 cents in silver or stamps, giving your name and address plainly, and you will receive the emblem of our order very soon—that is, if you send before the supply is exhausted.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

ALWAYS IN A HURRY

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry;
She races through her breakfast to be in time for school;
She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry
And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.
She hurries through her studying she hurries through her sewing
Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime;
She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going,
And yet—would you believe it—she never is in time!
It seems a contradiction until you know the reason;
But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do when I state
That she never has been known to begin a thing in season,
And she's always in a hurry because she starts too late.
—Selected.

For the Young Folks.

THE CHILDREN'S CLUB.

When the children who live on our street, decided to meet every Friday evening at each other's houses, and "have a good time with no improving in it," of course they had to have officers elected and a name for the club. There was no difficulty in choosing the former, for no one could object to Will Thomas for president, as he had, to quote his younger brother Sammy, "such a bossy way with him," and had already decided that when he was a man, he should either be the President of the United States, or else umpire of some baseball club, so it was all right that his life work should be catered upon as our president. Harry Hubbard was made treasurer because his father was well able to help him to make up any deficiencies there might chance to be in the financial part of the business, and as Kate Osgood was the only one who could "take the minutes" of a meeting, she was elected secretary, "without," as little Sammy Thomas said "a disseminating voice."

The next question was what should we call our club. A great many names were mentioned and rejected, and we were about to give up trying to find a title that would suit every one, when "Samantha Allen," Mrs. Osgood's great, black cat, walked into the room and taking her place before the fire, looked so very wise, that some one suggested she be made a member, and that we call it the Black Cat Club, which motion was carried unanimously and we were then ready to commence business.

"SAMANTHA ALLEN, MRS. OSGOOD'S GREAT BLACK CAT, WALKED INTO THE ROOM."

It was decided we should meet every Friday night at seven, because no one had lessons to learn that evening, but we were expected home at nine o'clock, for our mothers, being of the old fashioned kind, did not believe in children keeping late hours.

At the urgent request of some of the younger children, we promised there should be no "for improvement" clause in our by-laws, as they had all of that sort of thing they could stand, when in school, and wanted to just have a good time at the Black Cat Club.

By the time we had settled all of the preliminaries, and decided that for the first regular meeting, our President should provide the entertainment, it was time to go home and we were dismissed without the formality of a motion to adjourn, for, as Sammy said, "it didn't make any difference whether we voted yes or no, we had to go at nine o'clock, or we couldn't come again."

During the following week, the information was given that at our second meeting, we would "honor the name of our club," by having a Black Cat party, and our president sent each member the following questions to answer. We were all pretty certain that Will Thomas' grown-up sister had helped him to prepare these questions, and as the second meeting was to be at his house, we were anxious to have it as successful as possible, so as to show that we appreciated her interest. I fear we gave more time to endeavoring to find the answers to the questions, than we did to our lessons. How we succeeded I will tell you in the next chapter. These are the questions:

1—A cat and a part of a tree.
2—A cat that will be a butterfly.
3—A wet cat.
4—The Roman cat.
5—A sanguinary cat.
6—The horned cat.
7—A cat and a part of the verb to be.
8—A cat and a toilet article.
9—A cat and a relative.
10—A cat that threw stones.
11—A cat that brings trouble.
12—A cat and what Jack Frost does to the flowers.

SECOND EVENING.

You may be sure that there were no absent members of the Black Cat club at our second meeting. We could hardly wait till 7 o'clock, so anxious were we to hear the answers to the twelve questions. Some of the older girls said they had guessed nearly all of them, but they maintained a most aggravating silence respecting their knowledge. Others had guessed one or two, while the small boys did not hesitate to express their disbelief in any possible solution of the questions. "Specially the one about a **cat that** throws stones," said Sammy. "I guess I know something about cats and stones, and it isn't the cat that throws them either."

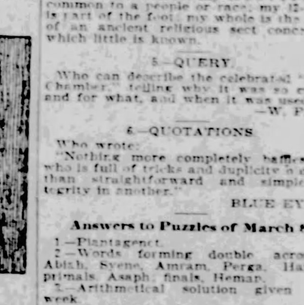
The meeting was called to order in a manner which strengthened us in the opinion that our president had made no mistake in his choice of a vocation, though I, who was sitting near the back parlor door, was sure that I heard a snickering from some one in that room when Will said, "All of you who want to consider this meeting open for business, raise your right hands, and contrary the same." As there were no dissenting voices, the meeting was declared open for business, and then every one commenced to ask questions.

After a time the president called us to order by saying, if we did not let someone have the floor we should never accomplish anything, which was more sensible than it sounded, for though all were talking, no one seemed to hear the others.

Order being restored, the President called upon each member for the number of correct answers he had, and oh, the shouts of surprise that met everyone. Of course when we heard the replies, we wondered why we had not thought of them, just as men marveled why they did not discover America themselves instead of leaving that simple act to be accomplished by Mr. C. Columbus.

To be Continued.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For March.
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was a patriot of the Revolution, and graduated from a college in New Jersey. While a member of Congress in 1778, the British commissioners endeavored to procure his influence to bring about a reconciliation between the colonies and the mother-country. He rejected their overtures with this reply: "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the king of Great Britain is not rich enough to buy me." He was governor of Pennsylvania, and died in 1781.

ILLI-NOIS.

2—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

O X X X O
O X X X O
O X X X O
O X X X O
O X X X O

1—One of the United States.
2—An introducer.
3—The cuttle-fish.
4—A morbid excrescence found on grain.
5—A salute.

The primals form the title of the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over all liberal arts and sciences. The finals form the name of one of these goddesses.

ROBERT S. WALKER.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two circular pieces of card board are each 10 inches in diameter. One is placed upon the other so that it just reaches to its center; how many square inches of the surface of the lower piece does the upper one cover?

W. A. HOYT.

4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 11 letters. My 1-2-3-11, is a famous river in Africa; my 1-4-8-11, is an obligation; my 5-6-10-2-11, is a surgical instrument; my 10-9-3-7-4-11-6-5, is common to a people or race; my 12-4-2-11, is part of the foot; my whole is the name of an ancient religious sect concerning which little is known.

5—QUERY.

Who can describe the celebrated "Star-Chamber," telling why it was so called, and for what, and when it was used?

—W. P. E.

6—QUOTATIONS.

Who wrote:

"Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of tricks and duplicity himself, than straightforward and simple integrity in another."

BLUE EYES.

Answers to Puzzles of March 8.

1—Plantagenet.
2—Words forming double acrostic—Abish, Svene, Amram, Perga, Hanum; primals, Asaph; finals, Hemar.
3—Arithmetical solution given next week.
4—Words forming half-square—Megrim, Ebbs, gig, rig, is, M.
5—The power used was compressed air, which was discovered by Ctesibius, a Greek born in Alexandria and living about 250 B. C. He applied it as a motive power for an air gun.
6—Longfellow wrote: "In character, in manners, in style in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity."

Cast.

Correct solutions were received from Ellie Eyre, W. P. E., G. Flora, W. A. H., Nelson Morris, Gill Bettes, W. E., Paulina, J. F. C., and Stranger.

New members were welcomed as follows: Maude Mackey who sends a list of 200 words from St. Valentine's Day, and Perry Cuttress, who has the largest list sent in, 1183 words.

Other new-comers were: J. R. S., W. Va., Nelson Morris, W. L. S., Pa., J. H. G., Ia., J. F. C., W. Va., and W. E., who will please send the rest of his address.

If every one who has puzzled over that suit of clothes problem will please work it, according to the way Blue Eyes intended I state it, as given in Chat, March 8th, they will find out where the trouble lay.

Several of the pupils have sent excellent solutions of various difficult problems which have been given recently, and while it is impossible to print these in the limited space allowed the Wonder Column, they are all filed and will be sent to the members of O. W. C. on receipt of stamped self-addressed envelopes.

Addresses of different members will be sent in the same way. This manner of personal correspondence is carried on to some extent now, and the S. hool ministress is quite willing to help it along.

J. F. C., I am sorry, but we have not the type to set up anything of the sort.

F. F. S., your problem was all right, but cannot be used unless you send the solution with it.

BLOEMFONTEIN HAS FALLEN.

London, March 15.—At precisely 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a union jack, specially made for this purpose by Lady Roberts, was hoisted over the presidency at Bloemfontein, amidst the acclamations of the commander-in-chief's battalions, in which, curiously enough, the Orange Free State burghers appear to have joined with remarkable heartiness.

The opposition to the entry of the British troops into the capital was insignificant. Boers were found occupying a few hills south of the place, but a few shells drove them off, and at 10 in the morning some newspaper correspondents entering the town, found Mr. Frazer and other officials, and guided them to where Lord Roberts stood on top of a hill, waiting for them. As spokesman, Mr. Fraser asked protection for life and property, and surrendered the keys.

Lord Roberts, accompanied by his staff, rode at the head of a cavalcade a mile long to the presidency, receiving an ovation throughout the route, culminating in a remarkable demonstration at the market square. Reaching the government buildings, Lord Roberts took possession of the city in the name of the queen, and then repaired to the presidency, where the ceremony of hoisting the union jack ended forever, according to universal opinion here, the Boer government of the Free State.

President Steyn fled to Kroonstadt without replying to Lord Roberts' demand for his surrender, and the commander-in-chief remarked afterwards, during the course of a conversation while breakfasting at the farm of President Steyn's brother, that the ex-president had "become a nonentity."

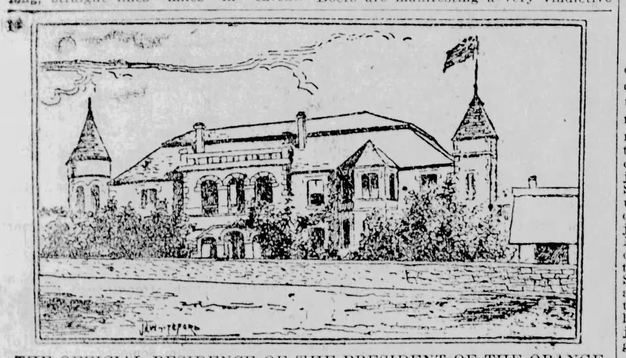
Bloemfontein is now regarded there as a sort of half-way house and base of operations for the advance on Pretoria.

The military authorities here expect a period of comparative quiet while Lord Roberts is establishing railroad connection with Norvals Pont and Bethulie and giving the men and horses the rest necessary to fit them for the severe struggles which are believed to be still inevitable.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13.—As Lord Roberts was being conducted to the town to-day by the deputation of officials which had gone out to meet him, he was greeted by great crowds of people, cheering and waving handkerchiefs and displaying the utmost enthusiasm and cordiality. English songs were sung, the Union Jack with a four-leafed shamrock embroidered in the corner by Lady Roberts was raised over the presidency and the cheering was tremendous. Lord Roberts has appointed General Prettyman governor, and has released four prisoners who had refused to fight against the British. Then the portion of the troops necessary to man the northern heights began to march through the town amid the cheers of the people. When the horse batteries passed the contrast between the well-fed citizens and the exhausted and wornout gunners who sat on their horses and caissons without a sign of emotion, was most striking.

By this time the plain outside the town was gradually filling with infantry regiments and immense transport convoys which seemed to overrun the ground like water. Gradually out of the chaos order emerged, each brigade and transport establishing itself in its proper position in long, straight lines miles in extent.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES CONSTIPATION
HABITUAL PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.



THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

From the higher kopje near the town to far beyond could be seen a long, yellow serpent representing regiment after regiment of khaki-clad troops marching on the town.

General Prettyman is succeeding admirably as governor of the town. He issued a proclamation to-day requesting the burghers within a radius of ten miles to deliver up their arms, assuring them they would be paid for the confiscation of their property.

Great quantities of stores captured at Wasserfall have been recovered. As the result of Hunter's and Weston's line cutting, the British have secured 26 engines, and the line has been cleared to the Kaffir river.

Reitz's Announcement.

Pretoria, Wednesday, March 14.—State Secretary Reitz this morning posted the following announcement:

"Yesterday Bloemfontein was occupied by the British after the burghers had retired in a northern direction. The seat of the government of the Free State has already been transferred to Kroonstadt."

Unavailing Threat.

Cape Town, March 15.—The Transvaalers at Bloemfontein threatened to turn their guns on the town if the peace advocates refused to fight, but the threat was unavailing. The war party fled. The British are now working the Free State railroad.

A PEACEFUL CONQUEST.

London, March 17.—The peaceful conquest of the Orange Free State progresses so evenly that it is now believed there will be little or no fighting until Lord Roberts reaches the Vaal river. How soon he intends to start out with this objective is not yet hinted at, but the pacification of the Free Staters seems now engaging all his attention.

When the move comes it will doubtless be accomplished with the secrecy and swiftness which have characterized all the British advances since Lord Roberts assumed command.

The revolt of the Cape Dutch in the northeast seems to have had its back broken and it's likely Gen. Kitchener will soon resume his place beside his chief.

The lull that lets the British troops in Natal and the Free State recuperate brings no rest to the engineers and transport service. Giroud, the young Canadian officer who rules supreme over the railroads, is now putting his system to the most severe test, in an endeavor to pour supplies from Cape Town to Bloemfontein.

Skirmishing Takes Place.

Ladysmith, Friday, March 16.—Lord Dundonald's cavalry patrols reconnoitered the Free State border of Basutoland, to De Beer's Pass, where a slight skirmish occurred, in which two British were wounded. The Boers were also encountered in strength at Van Reenen's Pass and Tintwas Pass.

Kaffirs arriving here report that the Boers are manifesting a very vindictive spirit under defeat, and that many kraals hitherto respected have been burned.

The German ambulances attached to the Boer forces were found near Modder Spruit, having been abandoned by the Boers because they were unable to keep pace with the retreat. They were brought into camp, where the wounded were cared for. Transports were subsequently supplied, and the ambulances were sent to the Boer lines.

Olivier Has Retreated.

Burghersdorp, March 17.—Commandant Olivier evacuated his position on a hill in front of the British during the night. Several Boers of his force have surrendered.

Dr. Dewett, a member of the Cape parliament, and his brother have been arrested.

Springfontein Occupied.

Bethulie, March 17.—Gen. Gatacre's scots have occupied Springfontein. The country is clear of the enemy. The main column is following the scouts.

DRUNKENNESS CURED

It Is Now Within the Reach of Every Woman to Save the Drunkard.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to All.

By a new discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food, it does its work so quietly and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed, even against his will and without his knowledge or co-operation. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 1846 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

The above it a picture of Miss Mary Roberts, 1633 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., who successfully cured her brother after he had led a drunkard's life for years. She most heartily recommends Golden Specific to every woman and wants to do everything in her power to help others save the drunkard.

A TIME OF STRIKES.

Chicago, March 19.—After a conference of the representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the administrative council of the National Metal Trades, which ended at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, James O'Connell declared that strikes would be called immediately in all parts of the United States and Canada. Such strikes would involve 100,000 men and cause to be shut down, for an indefinite period, plants having an aggregate capital of millions of dollars.

Chicago labor representatives are responsible for the disagreement which is expected to precipitate the general machinists' strike. Were it not for the fact that leaders of the machinists' union refused to call off the strikes that now exist in Chicago, Columbus, O., and Patterson, N. J., the manufacturers and the leaders, it is believed, would have come to an amicable agreement and arbitration would have been established between the National Metal Trades' association and the International Association of machinists.

The members of the executive board of the machinists' union, however, refused to call off the Chicago strike, as they declared that if they did the Chicago local would secede from the International association. When the refusal of the machinists to end the strike was presented to the manufacturers they issued an ultimatum to the labor leaders, and on their refusal to agree to its provisions all negotiations were broken off.

Waiting for the Word.

Cleveland, O., March 19.—The machinists of this city met this afternoon, but took no action looking toward a strike. Another meeting is to be held on Wednesday. The men say they are waiting to hear from Chicago.

THE BILLOW CASE.

Fremont, O., March 19.—After being out eighteen hours, the jury in the case of the state of Ohio vs. Louis Billow returned a verdict at 11:25 Sunday morning, finding the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, but recommending mercy, which means life imprisonment. The jury was charged by Judge Reed at 4:25 Saturday, and was immediately locked up. The jury hung out all night on the question of the defendant's insanity, the jury standing ten that he was sane on May 16, 1896 (the night the crime was committed (against two who believed the defendant insane. It was 10 o'clock Sunday morning when the jury finally agreed, the ten men hanging out against the two until that time. The question of his sanity having been determined, the jury lost no time in declaring Billow guilty.

The case just closed is said by experts, attorneys and others to have been one of the most noted ever tried in the courts of any state. The trial began Tuesday, February 6, and continued for 33 days, with but few interruptions. Billow was charged with murdering Jacob Hess, a wealthy farmer, with whose daughter the defendant was at one time in love. Billow, before killing his man, first attempted to blow up the Hess home with dynamite, and only partially succeeded. After committing the deed, he returned to his father's home, ten miles away, hid in a wheat field all day, and at night made his escape. He was gone three years, finally being captured in Ellensburg, Wash., after a varied career in all parts of the country. The defense maintained that Billow was insane. Some of the best experts of the country were brought here to testify, some saying he was insane and others that he was sane. The prosecution claimed that a man who would deliberate upon and plan such a murder was sane, and the jury evidently agreed.

There were in the case over 400 witnesses, including some from Tucson, Arizona, Ellensburg, Wash., and other places where Billow was employed during his absence after the murder.

An important feature of the evidence was the letters written by Billow and received from his former sweetheart, Cora Hess. The prosecution claimed these letters contained many threats and blackmailing features, which, the defense claimed, were indications of insanity, the defense saying these letters contained matter that would influence and break down the mind of the defendant.

REMARKABLE CASE.

Somerville, Pa., March 19.—The case of Frederick Barto, an aged citizen of this place, who has lived for five days with the front part of his skull torn away and a fracture at the base of his brain, continues to excite the wonder of the physicians here. Barto's temperature has remained normal ever since he received his terrible injuries, and he remains conscious and talks intelligently at all times.

A strange feature of Barto's case is that before his accident he was a paralytic, with a melancholy disposition and a clouded mind, and now his mental condition is greatly improved. A few weeks ago Barto returned from a Newark hospital, where he had been under treatment for a year. He moved around with a crutch and a cane.

Last Saturday night he was on the New street crossing, when an east-bound freight train bore down on him. He attempted to jump out of the way, but owing to his crippled condition he fell just as he cleared the track. His head lay within the reach of the pilot of the engine. The sharp footstep at the side of the pilot buried itself in his skull and in this position he was dragged 150 feet. There was an aperture six inches in length and two inches wide in Barto's skull when he was picked up.

County Physician Wagoner, who has charge of the case, said that he considered Barto's case the most remarkable on record. That, despite his terrible injuries and weakened condition before the accident, there was now a bare chance of his recovery.

Do You Want a Buggy?

If you have any use for a fine open or top buggy, surrey, phaeton or spring wagon at the lowest price ever heard of, a price that will surprise you, privilege of free trial and payable after received, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., and they will mail you their very latest and extremely interesting vehicle offer and special catalogue.

RUSSIA'S ANSWER.

Berlin, March 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs that the minister for foreign affairs has prepared an official communique, which will be published within the next day or two. It contains Russia's answer to President Kruger's request for intervention.

The communique has been drawn up with the knowledge and consent of France and Germany, and has received the full approval of the czar.

As regards its contents, all that the correspondent has been able to learn is that the note is directed with due precautions, against England, and its tone is very serious, and will certainly not fail to make a deep impression.

England Is Tranquil.

London, March 20.—2:30 p. m.—For all the news that reached here yesterday and to-day Great Britain might almost as well be at peace. It is reasonable to believe that the relief of Mafeking may be heard of at any hour.

General Kitchener has entered Prieska, Cape Colony, without opposition, the insurgents laying down their arms, which merely confirms the previous reports of their willingness to submit.

Generals Roberts and Buller are still inactive, pending developments at the theatre of war.

Considerable interest is attached to the fate of Johannesburg. Commenting on the reported consultation between Secretary Hay and the German ambassador at Washington, Dr. Von Holleben, as to a proposition that both belligerents be urged to leave Johannesburg alone, the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"This time Dr. Leyds has as we may without impropriety assume, put in circulation the tale to the effect that the German ambassador at Washington and the American consul at Pretoria, are concocting a little scheme of German intervention. That is really a glorious yarn and one which shows to what desperate straits the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine a government which has formally declined all outside intervention permitting Germany to dictate the course of Lord Roberts' march to Pretoria. The German foreign office knows better than to invite the snub it would infallibly receive if it ventured to whisper so preposterous a proposal in Downing street."

Destroyed Three Bridges.

Cape Town, March 20.—The Boers have blown up the bridges north of Bloemfontein, including those at Winburg and Kroonstadt, and are now retreating to the north.

A TIME OF STRIKES.

Chicago, March 19.—After a conference of the representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the administrative council of the National Metal Trades, which ended at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, James O'Connell declared that strikes would be called immediately in all parts of the United States and Canada. Such strikes would involve 100,000 men and cause to be shut down, for an indefinite period, plants having an aggregate capital of millions of dollars.

Chicago labor representatives are responsible for the disagreement which is expected to precipitate the general machinists' strike. Were it not for the fact that leaders of the machinists' union refused to call off the strikes that now exist in Chicago, Columbus, O., and Patterson, N. J., the manufacturers and the leaders, it is believed, would have come to an amicable agreement and arbitration would have been established between the National Metal Trades' association and the International Association of machinists.

The members of the executive board of the machinists' union, however, refused to call off the Chicago strike, as they declared that if they did the Chicago local would secede from the International association. When the refusal of the machinists to end the strike was presented to the manufacturers they issued an ultimatum to the labor leaders, and on their refusal to agree to its provisions all negotiations were broken off.

Waiting for the Word.

Cleveland, O., March 19.—The machinists of this city met this afternoon, but took no action looking toward a strike. Another meeting is to be held on Wednesday. The men say they are waiting to hear from Chicago.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—The legislature of Kentucky adjourned sine die yesterday. A conference between Adjutant Generals Collier and Castleman resulted in a perfect understanding being reached.

Governor Taylor will continue to act as governor. Governor Beckham will make no move toward securing possession of the state buildings until after the court of appeals has decided the disputed governorship. The legislature appropriated $100,000 for the use of Governor Beckham in reorganizing the state militia. This in brief is the situation in Kentucky politics at present.

Among the more conservative element in each party the opinion prevails that the worst is over and that when the court of appeals renders its decision the danger of civil war in the commonwealth, which has been terribly imminent, will certainly have passed away. To the Democratic leaders, with a full understanding of the situation, only one cloud appears on the political horizon, that is Governor Taylor's future course.

Governor Taylor himself will not outline his plan of action, beyond the statement he made to the Associated Press correspondent that he would "continue to act as governor." Republicans in Governor Taylor's confidence, however, say that he will remain at Frankfort in the discharge of his duties until the court of last resort passes upon the question at issue. Then, if the decision be against him, he will step out at once and turn over the state buildings to Governor Beckham. The Republicans will make every effort to carry the dispute into the federal courts in case the decision of the court of appeals, the supreme court of Kentucky, is against them, but failing in this they will consider the question settled, though still believing a great wrong has been done them.

THE TWO GOVERNORS.

Louisville, Ky., March 19.—Governors Beckham and Taylor took the same train for Frankfort this morning, after spending Sunday in this city very quietly. It is believed that nothing occurred during the visit that will have an important effect upon their contest.

The Democratic attorneys filed with Judge Field, to-day, a demurre to the amended answer of the Republicans in the governorship suit. As no new points were raised by counsel for Governor Taylor it is thought Judge Field will not require much time to dispose of the case. A decision, reaffirming his recent ruling, that his court lacks the power of review of the action of the legislature in seating Beckham is expected within a day or two, when the case will be taken to the court of appeals.

ARRAIGNED AT FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, Ky., March 19.—Caleb Powers, John Davis and William H. Culton, charged with being accessories to the murder of William Goebel, were arraigned to-day for trial before Judge Moore. The commonwealth was not ready and by agreement the trials were set for next Friday. Ex-Governor John Young Brown made a demand for a list of witnesses for the commonwealth, but this was refused by the prosecution on the ground that publicity might cause some of them to avoid being summoned.

Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin and County Attorney Polsgrove refused to either affirm or deny the story that Sergeant Golden has made an alleged confession of knowledge concerning the Goebel assassination.

Increased Circulation.

New York, March 17.—A majority of the National banks in New York have already made applications to increase their circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited by them at Washington and the necessary papers have in most cases been forwarded to the secretary of the treasury. It is estimated that the increase of circulation will amount to at least $2,500,000 exclusive of the circulation that may be taken out on the deposit of additional bonds.

FOREIGN.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFER.

London, March 17.—Between the lines of the politely worded editorial comments on President McKinley's expression of willingnes to aid in the restoration of peace between Great Britain and the Boer republics can be discerned many evidences of an inward irritation which the less responsible public does not hesitate to outwardly express, while even members of the government privately display pique that of all the powers America should have consented to assume what one official designated as the "ungracious role of suggesting some form of interference," to which he added this expression:

"Englishmen cannot help contrasting the perfect correctness of the attitude of openly unfriendly France with the offer of the United States, which, if it had come from a less disinterested source, could only have been regarded as an unfriendly act."

There is no doubt that the overtures of the United States, even though carefully worded, have sensibly irritated Great Britain as a whole, while circles especially friendly to the United States express open regret at the opportunity offered to criticise and compare the refusal of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, to gratify the hostile sentiment in France by making proposals to Lord Salisbury, which were sure of rejection, with what they testify call the "interference" of Washington and which, though only tentative and clothed in words of perfect friendliness and courtesy, came at an inopportune moment when the supreme self-sufficiency of the British empire is the predominant feeling of the day. Everywhere one hears expressions of satisfaction that while the answer to the proposal was clothed in words of perfect courtesy, the language of Lord Salisbury in "brushing aside" President McKinley's offer was so extremely definite as to kill all possibility of the repetition of the offers from any source, unless those proposing them are desirous of being recognized as openly antagonistic to this country. Emphasis is laid on the fact that Great Britain declared at the outset her unwillingness to consent to any outside interference, and, therefore, as according to the well established principle of international law that the right of intervention is conditional on the willingness of both parties to the quarrel to accept the good offices of a mediating power, such interference was, in this case, outside the bounds of climatic possibilities and gave Lord Salisbury full justification for his "retort courteous."

POINT BLANK REFUSAL.

London, March 15.—In the house of commons to-day replying to Mr. William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to her majesty's government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, the government leader, Mr. Balfour, said her majesty's government would not accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of the South Africa affairs.

The following is the text of Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Redmond:

"The United States charge d'affairs, March 13, communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. Hay.

"'By way of friendly and good office, inform the British minister of foreign affairs that I, to-day, received a telegram from the United States consul at Pretoria, reporting that the government of the South African republics request the President of the United States to intervene with the view of a cessation of hostilities, and saying that a similar request has been made to the representatives of the European powers. In communicating this request I am directed by the President of the United States to express the earnest hope that a way will be found to bring about peace, and to say that he would be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about the desired result.'"

The reading of this dispatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said:

"Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgment of her majesty's government to the government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication and to say that her majesty's government does not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs."

Loud and prolonged cheers followed this statement.

Fried Onions

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmant, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed also was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medical qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beefsteak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachs lack peptone, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack Hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food and so call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

"SHAMROCK DAY."

London, March 17.—Shamrock day promises to vie with Primrose day in the hearts of the people, judging from the enthusiasm with which, for the first time in the history of the nation, loyalists all over the United Kingdom are celebrating and everywhere the green is conspicuous. From Windsor Castle, where the queen observed the day by wearing a sprig of genuine four-leaved shamrock, to the East End of the slums of London, where the ragged urchin glories in his morsel of green weed, nearly every one sports something in the shape of a green favor. A word from her majesty has turned the emblem of semi-disloyalty into a badge of honor and has made the shamrock the most prized of all plants in the British Isles.

By the queen's order the bells in the curfew tower of Windsor Castle, honored St. Patrick this morning. Irish airs played by the Grenadiers, enlivened the queen's luncheon, and on London's Mansion House floats a new loyal Irish flag, with the union jack in the upper corner, and a crowned harp in the center of a green field, as distinguished from the Irish flag which bears the harp, without the union or crown. The street venders have done a roaring trade with flags, buttons, clover, moss, spinach, bits of green ribbon, etc. Houses and stores, lavishly display green flags and bunting, and Irish soldiers and sailors show especial pride in wearing the national emblem.

The supply of genuine shamrock was so scarce that half a dozen leaves sold rearily for half a crown. The ancient ceremony of "trooping the colors" at Dublin Castle was especially picturesque. It was performed to-day in the presence of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, the Duke of Connaught, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and a brilliant assemblage. All the troops wore the shamrock. The second day's sale of Irish Industries' Association was opened at the London Mansion House this afternoon by the lady mayoress, with princesses, duchesses, countesses and commoners attending the stalls which conducted the biggest kind of trade.

Most of the government officials hoisted the Irish flag and the clubs were similarly decorated, the officials all wearing green.

In the churches the preachers referred to the occasion, thanking Providence that the English had learned to love and respect their Irish fellow subjects as they never knew them or respected them before. The lord chief justice, Lord Russell, of Killowen, set the example in the law courts and all the judges followed his example of wearing the shamrock below their ermine collars.

The scenes at Aldershot were characteristic of the celebration of St. Patrick's day and at all the other garrison towns the shamrock was donned by all the troops privileged to wear it. At reveille the Irish bands made a tour of the barracks playing "Garry Owen," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," and "The Boys of Wexford." In front of the officers' mess they played the National Anthem and cheered the queen.

RUSSIA IS ACTIVE.

New York, March 16.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin, says:

The Constantinople correspondent of the Tageblatt telegraphs the following which he claims to have acquired from a good source:

"During the last five months 160,000 soldiers have been thrown into different departments of Russia, both on this side and across the Caspian. Merv, Taschkend and Samarkand are veritable war camps, and only the impossibility at the present season of the year of building new barracks or harboring men in tents has delayed the advance of further troops. A decisive manifestation against England may be expected before long."

The correspondent adds, under reserve, that Russia has actually acquired a harbor on the Persian Gulf outside the Straits of Ormuz.

Statements still more sensational are published by the Munich Neuste Nachrichten, one of the best informed and most conservative papers in Germany. Great Britain has consented to cooperate with Germany for the purpose of upsetting Russian plans in Asia Minor.

The semi-official organs of the German press seize the opportunity afforded by these announcements to proclaim that the Bagdad railway is an international undertaking, that Asia Minor is unsuited to German colonization, and that Germany intends to maintain the strictest reserve in regard to the questions pending between Russia and Turkey. Turkish agents are assured that Great Britain if appealed to on the basis of the Cyprus agreement, will refuse to assist in protecting the Asiatic portion of Turkey from Russia, and Germany does not intend to snatch chestnuts out of the fire for England.

OPEN DOOR IN PERIL.

Shanghai, March 15.—The American association here telegraphed to the United States government to-day that the attitude of the empress dowager towards the reformers will upset the "open door" policy. They also say rebellion and anarchy are expected, to the detriment of foreign interests, and advocate prompt concerted action on the part of the powers.

The China association will appeal to the British minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, on the same subject.

Has Reached Washington.

Washington, March 15.—The cablegram from the American Association has been received at the State department. It has not yet been acted upon, but is under serious consideration. At first reading it is not clear just what connection exists between the attitude of the Chinese Empress Dowager towards the reform element in China, and the "open door" policy in which the United States with the remainder of the civilized world is interested. It is recalled, however, that the empress dowager is persecuting with relentless hatred the reform party, going so far as to resort to the barbarous practice of offering a large sum of money for the assassination of leading reformers. This reform element in China is believed to include nearly all of the Chinese who are disposed to elevate China into a civilized nation following in the footsteps of Japan. They realize that this can only be done with the help of foreigners, and are, therefore, disposed to the "open door" as one of the measures to liberalize and enlighten China through the introduction of foreign capital and foreign methods. It is assumed that the basis of this representation on the part of the American Association is an apprehension that the Conservative party surrounding the Empress Dowager, in satisfying their animosity against the reformers, will excite the dormant anti-foreign feeling among the masses of Chinese to a degree that will make the "open door" impossible of attainment.

It is a curious fact that our minister to China, Mr. Conger, has so far made no representations to the state department touching this subject. He has reported to the department that serious attacks have been made upon the American missions in Shan-Tung by the "boxers," a powerful and numerous anti-foreign league of Chinese. It is this same organization which has attacked some of the French missionaries in that quarter of China and have even carried their operatons to the very doors of Kiao-Chou, the German holding in north China. Upon the minister's representations, the state department has decided that an American warship shall be dispatched from the fleet at Manila to the nearest convenient port to the seat of discord, probably in this case Taku, at the month of the Pieho river, or Weiha Wei. It is expected, however, that the Chinese government will be able to repress the "boxers" without any action on the part of the American warship. It is distinctly understood that this little naval demonstration will have no connection with the struggle now going on between the empress dowager's party and the reformers, for this may be regarded as a matter of purely internal politics, with which our government has no right to concern itself. It is probable, therefore, that this decision on our part indicates the character of the response that will be made by the department of state to the cablegram from the American association.

THE INSPECTION BILL.

Berlin, March 19.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says the government has made the offer to the agrarian party that if they will abandon their opposition to the importation of pickled meat the duties on American grain will be raised after the expiration of the commercial treaty. The duty on wheat will be increased from three marks to six marks per double centner.

On the subject of the meat inspection bill the semi-official Hamburger correspondent says:

"It is certain that America will not quietly accept limitation, or, to speak more correctly, an absolute prohibition of the importation of meat.

"We must reckon with counter measures on the part of the United States which will do immense damage to our commerce and our shipping.

"It is true that for years past that American commercial legislation has been run on such lines as to give us little reason, when drawing up customs regulations, for Germany to pay any particular regard to American trade. In fact, in certain quarters reprisals are even called for against the treatment of German imports to America, but even if such reprisals should have any chance of success, it would be a mistake to give expression to them in the form of the prohibition of imported meat instead of extending them to general commercial legislation, for by introducing special legislation of this character we give Americans not only the pretext, but the right to tax German commerce."

WARNING TO GERMANY.

London, March 17.—The Times, discussing the German meat inspection bill, says:

"Is it wise for Germany to get on bad terms with the great American market in order to gratify the greed and dictatorial temper of the agrarians? It is easy for the Prussian squirearchy to defy America and to say that foreign countries must submit to whatever the majority in the reichstag may declare; but the German business men, and we suppose, German statesmen, must see that Germany has everything to lose and hardly anything to gain in a war of tariffs.

"What would the Germans do if America were to strike at the carefully fostered sugar industry by a prohibitive duty? Moreover the Americans have the power to strike heavy, if not deadly blows at German shipping interests. If the protectionists are allowed to have their way retribution will surely come at a not distant date, and the consequences may be serious for Grmany in both her domestic and foreign relations."

DELAGOA BAY.

London, March 15.—Relative to the delay in regard to the Delagoa Bay railroad award the Pall Mall Gazette this evening says it is authoritatively informed that John G. Leishman, the United States minister to Switzerland, in addition to persistent unofficial representations had addressed, on instructions from the state department, a strongly worded official protest to the federal government, a reply to which was received Feb. 16. In this communication the secretary of the tribunal said the arbitrators had arrived at a decision and that the printed judgment would be in the hands of the litigants probably within four and certainly within eight weeks from that date.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Berlin, March 17.—Referring to the attacks on American missionaries in China and to the orders issued by the United States government to Admiral Watson to send a warship to Taku to look after the interests of the missionaries, a high official of the German foreign office said last evening:

"Germany does not claim authority over the entire Shantung peninsula; and the United States government has a perfect right to send a ship there for the protection of American citizens."

American Engines.

Berlin, March 19.—The experience of the Bavarian railways with American locomotives having proved most satisfactory the Russian minister of railways has instructed the construction departments to prepare designs for locomotives on the American plan.

INFANTICIDE.

How Children are Sent to Destruction.

Now and then some city paper contains the story of a case of child murder, which revolts and appals the reader. The mother hugs her own darling close to her breast as she thinks of that little, white, cold body, with the marks of fiendish fingers on the throat. She kisses her baby passionately with all her life in her lips, ready to be spent for the helpless nursling she loves.

And yet just such a mother as this, devoted, tender, loving, may be responsible for a case of infanticide as pitiful as that other, though less terrible than it. These cases of child destruction are just as true, just as palpable to science as if the mother had launched the boat to carry her child over the cataract of destruction.

Let any woman who feels inclined to doubt the truth of these statements ask herself how many prospective mothers make the utmost provision in their power for the health and happiness of the unborn child?

What Maternity Means.

is considered by women generally with relation to themselves rather than to their offspring. They do not stop to think that their physical and mental condition will stamp the coming infant, and that that infant's life will be a lifelong echo of the mother's moods and feelings during the pre-natal period. The mother owes it to the child to take care of herself. She should be comfortable in body and composed in mind. She should be free from nervousness and pain. She should eat well, sleep well and enjoy life without a moment's dread or anxiety for the future.

The majority of women would cry out that such a condition is impossible for them. They always suffer in the months of waiting. They always have nausea and headache. They are always fretful and nervous, and dread the time of travail which is to come. And the average woman thinks of these conditions as the debt which her sex must pay to Nature. But these conditions are unnatural. These aches, pains and sufferings are due to womanly diseases, and these diseases can be cured, and are being cured every day in the year.

"I have long thought it my duty to write you a few lines to let you know what your 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me," writes Mrs. Euphemia Falconer, of Trent, Muskegon county, Mich. "I am twenty-seven years old; have been married ten years. I am the mother of four children. My first two babies were still-born, and I suffered everything but death. My friends all thought I could never recover. I was reduced to 109 pounds. When I was three months along for my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or flooding, and came near having a mishap from female weakness. For two months I was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until one day I happened to come across one of your little books, and I read it through, and the next day I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of 'Pellets.' I improved so fast I continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. He is four years old. My baby girl is two years old. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 165 pounds."

Wonderful but True.

The cures of womanly diseases performed by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription are wonderful but true. It is wonderful that a woman who had not borne a living child should bear two healthy children as the result of the use of "Favorite Prescription." It is wonderful that from "suffering everything but death" at the birth hour a woman should find her time of travail made practically painless when "Favorite Prescription" had been taken in preparation for the event. It is wonderful that a condition of weakness and emaciation should be changed to a condition of health and heartiness, the greatness of that change being best expressed by the figures showing the increase in weight from 109 to 165 pounds. No figures could show the gain in happiness which comes with such a cure.

All this is wonderful but it is also the exact truth, testified to over and over again in the cases of half a million women cured by "Favorite Prescription" and Dr. Pierce's advice and treatment.

"Words can't express how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines," writes Mrs. Ada Brooks, of Kirbyville, Taney Co., Missouri. "I suffered for four years with what four physicians pronounced ulceration and prolapsus. Also inflammation of bladder and urethra. My case was chronic and complicated. When my first child was born five years ago I was in a very bad condition suffering from bladder trouble. My health had been very poor for some time when I was taken down bed-fast. I was in a critical condition for five months. Had several good physicians, but kept getting worse. Could not bear to be moved from my bed. I kept getting worse all the time. Had been confined to my bed five months when I wrote to you. I received your reply very soon, and then dismissed my physician and began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines. I took eight bottles of his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I began to get better at once. In two months I could sit up in a chair and kept getting better. In four months I could do all my housework, including washing and sewing. I think your medicines saved me from the grave, and I will recommend them to all suffering women. Several of my lady friends are taking your medicines with good effect.

"Please accept my sincere thanks. I hope your medicine may benefit others as it has me, for I am well and strong.

If anyone wishes to write to me about my case, I will gladly answer, giving all particulars, if they will enclose stamped envelope."

Don't Stay Sick.

There is nothing so useless as the unnecessary suffering of women from diseases peculiar to their sex. These diseases are absolutely and altogether curable by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If there is irregularity of the periods, the "Prescription" regulates them. If there are debilitating drains, they are dried up by the "Prescription." If there is inflammation or ulceration, "Favorite Prescription" cures it, and just as surely cures female weakness, bearing-down pains and other forms of feminine disorders.

That bare statement of plain facts fails to do the subject justice. If a newspaper paragraph said "heavy rains have fallen in the desert of late," only one who knew the desert could understand the wonderful results which would follow rain. The sandy waste green with herbage. The vast silent spaces echoing with the birds' song, brilliant with the butterfly's beauty. The wilderness and the solitary places made glad, and the rose pouring out her votive sweetness on the desert air.

When it is barely said, "a woman has been cured of female weakness by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," such a statement conveys no hint of the form, rounding out into graceful curves; of the cheeks full and touched with the red tint of healthy blood; of the eyes bright and sparkling; of the whole body strong and healthy, so that work is a blessing instead of a burden. Yet all these things do come to women cured of disease by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

Women suffering from disease in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held in strictest privacy and treated as a sacred confidence.

For more than thirty years, Dr. R. V. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. In that time, aided by his medical staff of nearly a score of physicians, he has treated and cured over half a million women. There is no other offer of free consultation by letter made by a specialist in the treatment and cure of women's diseases, such as R. V. Pierce. Women who have found other advice and treatment ineffective should not fail to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Washington, March 14.—The answer of Lord Salisbury to the message from Presidents Kruger and Steyn, which was transmitted through our government, was received at a late hour last night by Secretary Hay, through Mr. White, our charge at London. As already indicated in London dispatches, the answer is a declination of the appeal. It has been transmitted to Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, who will submit it to the two presidents. This marks the end of the first overture toward peace. It is believed here, however, that an effort will soon be made by the Boers to attain peace, though recourse may be had to some other agency than the United States.

The President has decided that it is not proper at this time to make public the text of the communications which have passed between Pretoria, London and Washington relative to the peace negotiations. Therefore the Allen resolution, adopted by the Senate, calling for the correspondence, must remain unanswered for the present, though there is reason to believe the cause for maintaining secrecy on this point will soon disappear. It is stated, however, that the press dispatches have indicated the salient features of the correspondence with sufficient accuracy, and about the only omission, so far as can be learned, was the failure to develop the fact that the appeal of the Boer government that the United States might be allowed to intervene, was accompanied by an earnest expression by the President of his willingness to do anything within his power to bring about the termination of the war which he hoped might be attained. Lord Salisbury's reply, while firmly declining the request of the Boer government, conveyed his appreciation of the commendable sentiments which inspired the President's utterances.

Inasmuch as there appears to be some confusion in the public mind respecting the various efforts made by the Boers to end the war it may be stated that this particular correspondence, passing through the state department, was separate and apart from the note addressed by Presidents Kruger and Steyn to nearly all the continental powers believed to be in sympathy with their cause and was also distinct from the appeal addressed directly to Lord Salisbury by the two presidents, which, with his lordship's answer, formed the subject of the communication made by him yesterday to parliament.

FINANCIAL BILL SIGNED.

Washington, March 14.—At 14 minutes to 1 o'clock this afternoon the President affixed his signature to the financial bill, thus making it a law of the land. Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the White house about five minutes before that time, and was shown into the cabinet room, where he was joined by the President, who, after inquiring if the bill had been compared with the copy, affixed his signature to it. At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the important financial bills which had been passed by congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act, and now the bill which was before him. In signing the bill the President used a new gold pen and holder which Mr. Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Washington, March 14.—The monthly report of the imports and exports of the United States for February last shows as follows:

Merchandise, imports $68,774,150, of which nearly $31,000,000 was free of duty. The increase for the month as compared with February, 1899, was $8,500,000. Exports $119,765,762; increase about $26,000,000.

Gold imports $1,839,578; decrease $3,300,000. Exports $1,403,658, increase $823,000.

Silver imports $2,786,095; increase $1,400,000. Exports $4,952,644, increase $633,000.

During the last eight months there was an increase in the imports of merchandise of $127,867,784 as compared with the corresponding period last year; an increase of $76,439,820 in the exports of merchandise; a decrease in the imports of gold of $45,268,818 and an increase of $12,628,860 in the exports of gold. The imports of silver show an increase of $573,662 and the exports of silver a decrease of $3,005,355.

TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

Washington, March 15.—Representative Ray, of New York, chairman of the house committee on judiciary, and at the head of a special sub-committee on trusts, to-day introduced the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution:

"Resolved, etc., that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

"Article XVI. The congress shall have power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations; to create and dissolve corporations and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be exercised by the several states in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

FOR A SHIP CANAL.

Washington, March 16.—Representatives of the Chicago sanitary board were at the Capitol to-day, and presented to the senate and house a memorial favoring the construction by the United States government of a deep waterway from Lake Michigan via the Chicago Sanitary and Ship canal and the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers, to the Mississippi river.

Former Representative McGann, of Chicago, who is in the party, says the memorial will be followed by a bill or resolution for a survey and estimate on the project.

The memorial is handsomely illustrated, and shows the magnitude of the work already done, the total cost of construction, including interest account, aggregating $34,000,000 up to January 1, last.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Washington, March 17.—The house committee on public lands to-day favorably reported a bill abolishing the payment of $1.25 an acre on lands taken up by settlers under the desert land act. The committee also reported favorably a bill to refund $1.25 per acre to persons who have located under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and who have commuted their entries by cash payments at $2.50 per acre where the lands located were within a railroad grant, and the railroad was never built.

Anthony's Widow.

Washington, March 15.—The director of the census to-day appointed the widow of Bill Anthony, of "Maine" fame, a clerk in the census bureau.

PUERTO RICAN BILL.

Washington, March 17.—The text of the Puerto Rican bill passed by the senate is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that the sum of $2,095,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Puerto Rico since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th of October, 1898, to the first of January, 1900, shall be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government now existing, and which may hereafter be established in Puerto Rico, and for public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes therein, and the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

TO GOVERN PUERTO RICO.

Washington, March 17.—The bill for establishing a civil government in Puerto Rico has been practically completed by the sub-committee of the House committee on insular affairs. In addition to the feature already published the committee has incorporated provisions relating to corporations. The bill prohibits the issue of stock or bonds except for cash or the issue of stock or bond dividends. It prohibits the granting of public franchises by private bills, but provides for a general franchise law reserving to the legislature the power to amend, alter or to purchase franchises. It prohibits the repeal franchises at will and the right of organization of banks of issue and the organization of agricultural corporations. The latter provision is to prevent the agricultural lands of the island falling into the hands of big corporations. Following the law in this country, it also provides that banks procuring titles to lands in payment of debts must dispose of such land within five years.

AUTHORIZED DENIAL.

Washington, March 19.—In official and diplomatic circles here a denial is authorized of published reports that there have been conferences with a view to the dispatch of additional warships and United States soldiers to China and that news of the gravest character had been received from the United States minister to China. There is said to be no fear entertained that any serious danger to American interests is impending.

It is suggested that the published reports have as their basis the recent action of the Navy department, made public at the time through the Associated Press in directing Admiral Watson, who is in command of the naval forces in the Philippines, to send a warship to the port of Taku at the mouth of the Pieho river. This was done as a result of the representations made to the State department by Minister Conger, who reported that serious attacks had been made upon the American missions in Shantung by the "boxers," a powerful and numerous anti-foreign league of Chinese. Secretary Long said that this was all that had been done by the Navy department and he was not yet aware which of the vessels the admiral had decided to send to the Chinese port. The secretary further denied emphatically and in toto the correctness of the publication so far as the Navy department was concerned and added that there had been no conferences such as were reported as having taken place on the subject.

A SHINPLASTER BILL

Washington, March 17.—Senator McMillan, in the Senate, and Representative Lentz, in the House, have introduced bills designed to afford an easy and inexpensive means of transmitting money by mail. They provide that all United States and national bank notes, silver certificates and treasury notes of $1, $2 and $5 denomination shall be replaced by new notes to be known as "United States post check notes."

Fifty million of United States notes of denominations above $10 shall be replaced with a like amount of fractional post check notes from 5 to 50 cents. The face and back of the notes are to make them "payable to payee named hereon" in place of the present inscription "payable to bearer on demand," and the face of the notes shall have a blank space to insert the name of a payee, with space for receipt and stamp. The holder of any such post check, by inserting the name of a payee and fixing a postage stamp may forward the same by mail to the designated payee and it is redeemable at the postoffice named. The checks are then to be cancelled and new checks issued.

AFTER THE STANDARD.

Washington, March 17.—Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, has introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, It appears as a matter of public record that the Standard Oil company paid, in the city of New York, on March 15, 1900, the sum of $17,000,000, this amount being an extra dividend in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $3,000,000, and,

"Whereas, It is a matter of public record that this last dividend is $5,000,000 in excess of the last quarterly dividend paid by this corporation, and,

"Whereas, It is also a matter of public accord that the price of kerosene oil, the sole means of lighting used by the middle and poorer classes of people, during the period of time between the declaration of these dividends was increased three cents per gallon, constituting a tax on ecery home in the land; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of congress, this action of the Standard Oil company is in direct violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, and therefore punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the attorney general is hereby directed, in accordance with the provisions of that act, to direct the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, to institute proper proceedings to bring the above-named violators of law to justice.

GEN. JOE WHEELER.

Washington, March 17.—It is evident that an effort is being made by some of the administration officials to induce Gen. Wheeler to withdraw his request for immediate action upon his resignation. It is intimated that this effort is attributable solely to an interest in the personal welfare of the general. In this connection it is recalled that the President has had it in mind to ask congress for special legislation empowering him to retire Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lee and another brigadier general of volunteers with the rank of brigadier general in the regular army. Some of the persons who are interested in the success of this movement feel that by immediate resignation, and the prosecution of his present determination to secure his seat in the house of representatives, Gen. Wheeler will arouse antagonisms which may make it difficult or impossible thereafter to secure from the house the legislation needful to secure his retirement.

ON CANAL MATTERS.

Washington, March 17.—United States Minister Merry by direction of the state department is now on his way from Costa Rica to Managua the capital of Nicaragua. His mission is not, as has been surmised, connected with the reported issue between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but relates entirely to canal matters. Up to this time there has been no satisfactory outcome of the controversy between Nicaragua and the Maritime Canal company respecting the status of the latter's concession. The Nicaragua government claims that the concession has expired by failure of the Maritime company to perform the amount of work required by the concession in which case the Cragin-Eyre concession would supersede that of the Maritime Canal company. The latter company however, contended that there had been no avoidable delay in the prosecution of the work, and appealed for a decision by an arbitration on this point, under a clause in the original concession, providing means for settling disputes. Next there was a quarrel between the company and the Nicaraguan government over the nationality of the arbitrators, and finally matters have become so involved that Minister Merry has been ordered to Managua to make a personal investigation and do what is proper to protect the interests of the Maritime Canal company.

NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

Washington, March 16.—The house committee on naval affairs has reached a definite decision as to the number of new warships to be authorized in the forthcoming naval appropriation bill as follows:

"Two sea-going coast line battleships, of about 13,500 tons each, to cost approximately $3,000,000 each; three armored cruisers of the highest practical speed and most powerful armor and armament to cost approximately $4,000,000 each; three protected cruisers, to cost about $1,141,000 each.

It was determined not to provide any gunboats, in view of the opinion expressed by Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey that General Otis' recent purchase of serviceable boats of this character met present gunboat requirments.

The committee decided to authorize the secretary of the navy to contract for armor at a price not exceeding $545 per ton. This applies to the emergency armor, about 7,400 tons required for the battleships Maine, Missouri and Ohio now in course of construction, and not to the vessels authorized, but not begun, nor to those contemplated by the present bill.

The question of sheating ships which has caused much interest in naval circles of late, was determined by adopting a provision leaving the question of sheating the decision of the secretary of the navy.

GOVERNMENT SEEDS.

Washington, March 20.—Secretary Wilson has awarded the contract for supplying the United States department of agriculture with garden, field and flower seed for the year 1901 to the New York Market Gardeners' association of New York, at their bid of $68,874. The other bidders were the Ullathorne Seed company, of Memphis, Tenn., $67,500; Charles Parker, Santa Clara, Cal., $75,000; the Henry Phillips Seed and Implement company, Toledo, O., $77,696; J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, $94,908, and Oscar H. Will & Co., Bismarck, N. D., 134,504. The bid of the Ullathorne Seed company was withdrawn, and the award was made to the next lowest bidder.

The total number of packets of seed required is 15,502,699. Of this number, 13,936,000 are vegetable seeds, 150,400 field and lawn grass seeds, and 1,500,568 flower seeds.

The vegetable seeds comprise beet, cucumber, lettuce, melon, onion, radish, bean, pea and sweet corn, and the field and lawn grass seeds include cotton and tobacco.

The amount appropriated for seeds was $130,000, but $20,000 of the appropriation is for purchasing, testing, propagating and distributing rare and valuable seeds, trees, plants, etc., from foreign countries.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Washington, March 19.—The fortifications appropriation bill was completed to-day by the House committee on appropriations and reported to the House by Chairman Cannon. It appropriates $7,093,488 for carrying forward the plan of seacoast defenses begun in 1888. The principal items are:

Gun and mortar batteries, $2,000,000; pneumatic dynamite batteries, $180,000; Installation of range and position finders, $150,000; sites for fortifications, $200,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, $100,000; sea walls and embankments, $200,000; torpedoes for harbor defenses, $50,000; armament for fortifications, $4,002,588.

The report presented to-day says:

"The scheme of seacoast fortifications contemplated by the Endicott board, and which has been followed by Congress in the appropriations made since 1888, it is now estimated, will cost in the aggregate $112,197,267, of which sum there has already been provided $46,-971,013, the engineer department having received $20,154,661 and the ordnance department, $25,816,362.

THE SCHLEY HOME.

Washington, March 19.—At a meeting of the national executive committee engaged in raising funds for a home for Rear Admiral Schley Saturday night, Secretary Evans reported many favorable responses to the circulars soliciting contributions. He also reported that absolute refusals to contribute to the fund had been received from the naval contingent on duty in Washington, with one single exception, that of Rear Admiral Hichborn, and in some instances the refusals were accompanied by adverse comments on the committee's project. A letter from Miss Edna McClellan, of the New York executive committee for the fund, reported that thousands of dollars were being subscribed. Admiral Schley is a Knight Templar and circular letters will be sent to each commandery, suggesting the idea of making contributions.

Among the contributions announced are: General Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, $250; Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado, $200; Senator William A. Clark, $250; William P. Eno, $500; Henry C. Eno, $500; C. N. Bolton $250; General Nelson A. Miles, $20; Levi P. Morton, $25; William F. McCormick, $100, and Theo. H. Price, $100.

COMMITTEE ON TRUSTS.

Washington, March 16.—Chairman of the house judiciary commission, today appointed the following special committee on trusts: Messrs. Ray (Rep., N. Y.), Jenkins (Rep., Wis.), Overstreet (Rep., Ind.), Littlefield (Rep., Me.), Terry (Dem., Ark.), Lanham (Dem., Tex.), and Elliott (Dem., S. C.). This special committee will consider all bills and resolutions relating to trusts.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RHEUMATISM.

April 19, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 930 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

PROTECT OUR MISSIONS.

New York, March 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

It developed to-day that Germany stands ready with troops to protect American missionaries in Shantung province.

It was further ascertained that the Berlin government, to the gratification of the United States, recently dispatched an expeditionary force from Kiao Chou to Ichou-Fu for the protection of American missionaries. This force suppressed the rioters at Ichou-Fu, arrested the ringleaders, who have been punished, and taught the anti-foreign crusaders a salutary lesson.

The state department has been informed that the German government contemplates another expeditionary force to the interior of Shantung, where most of the American missions are located, but it fully understands the willingness of the German authorities to take such action. In fact, I learned in a high diplomatic quarter that the German government at Kiao Chou has standing instructions to take such measures for the protection not only of German industries and other interests in Shantung province as may seem necessary, but of American missionaries as well.

Because of the peculiar relation in which Germany stands to the province of Shantung, by reason of her acquisition of Kiao Chou and of certain property rights in the promontory, she is particularly desirous of preserving order in the territory. The fact that Germany dispatched troops to Ichou-Fu to protect American missionaries has never hitherto been published. The offer of Germany to send a force to this point was received with pleasure by the authorities, who in no manner contemplate any designs whatever on Chinese territory, and who are consequently very glad to assent to the German proposition.

Minister Wu Ting Fang, the diplomatic representative of China here, is inclined to look upon the reports of trouble in China as exaggerated.

Washington, March 20.—The secretary of the navy has received a cablegram from Admiral Watson stating that the gunboat Wheeling had proceeded to Taku. She will be relieved by the Concord about May 10 and will go as usual in the summer to Ounalaska, on the Alaskan coast.

The state department is in a quandary to devise means to render effective protection to the American missionaries in Shantung. The difficulty lies in the fact that the missionaries have, in most cases, gone as far as two hundred miles inland, and are thus beyond reach of any aid that can be extended from a warship.

Minister Conger's advices show that the situation is further complicated by the fact that the location of the present troubles is so far inland as to make it difficult to determine whether or not the boxers are operating in Shantung or across the border in Pechili province. If the threatened missionaries are in Western Shantung then a further question arises as to who is chargeable with their protection, China or Germany. The exact extent of the German sphere of influence is not definitely known here. It is two hundred miles from Kiau Chou, the German seaport, to the western border of Shantung, but inasmuch as the Germans have claimed exclusive control of railroad franchises and like concessions throughout the whole province, it is presumed that they have assumed military responsibility as well. At any rate, the Chinese government has been deterred from attempting to exercise military authority in that section by the attitude of the German authorities and that is the reason for the inability of the Pekin government to meet Mr. Conger's demand for punatory measures against the "boxers."

The German minister at Pekin has informed Mr. Conger that his government is willing to extend to the American missionaries within the German sphere of influence the same protection as is accorded to German missionaries. This, however, is not very reassuring, in view of the fact that the German military forces in Shantung have not, so far as is known, been augmented to a point where they are equal to the police in the whole province. The state department has not been advised that these German forces have extended their operations into Western Shantung, where the imperilled missionaries are located, nor has there been any assurance that any expedition is organized in that direction.

BEVERIDGE'S IDEA.

Washington, March 19.—Senator Beveridge to-day offered the following substitute for the tariff section of the Puerto Rico bill:

"All articles coming into the United States from Puerto Rico, or going into Puerto Rico from the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, but this act shall not be construed as extending the constitution of the United States, or any part thereof, over Puerto Rico, and it is hereby declared that the constitution of the United States is not extended over Puerto Rico."

Speaking of the amendment offered today, Senator Beveridge said:

"We have followed the President's suggestion appropriating $2,000,000 for the immediate relief of Puerto Rico, which is more than the house bill would have given the island in the entire two years of its life. This removes the reason which members had for voting for the bill, and restores us to the position first announced by the President. On the great principles involved, we are in entire harmony with the President. The object of the amendment is the same as that of Senator Davis' amendment, but the latter extends all of the taxation and revenue provisions of the constitution over Puerto Rico, and when any part of the constitution is extended, it is there forever. It may be that experience will demonstrate that we shall want to change the laws of taxation of Puerto Rico, and if so, I fear that the extension of the taxing provisions of the constitution would prevent us. On all questions of power, congress should be left with an absolutely free and unshackled hand."

DEWEY'S TRIP.

Washington, March 19.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey left here last night for a trip south. They expect to visit Savannah, Macon, St. Augustine, Jacksonville and Palm Beach. The admiral and Mrs. Dewey probably will not return to the city until the latter part of next month, at which time it is said they will sail for Europe visiting the exposition some time during the summer. Mrs. Dewey has been made chairman of the battleship committee in aid of the children's Easter festival for the Cuban orphan asylum. A meeting of this society was held during Admiral and Mrs. Dewey's stay at Lakewood, at which time the latter consented to become the chairman.

FRANCE IS WILLING.

Washington, March 14.—The state department has been advised formally of the willingness of the French government to extend the period of time allowed for the ratification of the pending French reciprocity treaty. In the absence of an agreement of this kind, the treaty would fail on the 24th inst., through the omission of the necessary ratification. The length of the extension to be granted has not yet been arranged.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, March 19.—In the United States supreme court an opinion was handed down to-day in the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, involving its right to do business in the state of Texas, com[illegible]y to the provisions of the state anti-[illegible] laws of 1889 and 1895. It was charged among other things that the Waters-Pierce company was a member of the Standard Oil trust, as organized in 1882 and various other allegations were made, but the court did not enter upon a general discussion of the trusts, contenting itself with a discussion of the Texas law as applicable to this case. The opinion sustains the decisions of the state courts to the extent of affirming them, and was thus opposed to the contentions of the oil company, but it did this upon the ground that the state laws imposed a condition which the oil company had accepted and hence was without ground of complaint.

The decision of to-day was based upon the propositions which were submitted to the jury in their original trial. Justice McKenna said: "The transactions of local commerce which were held by the state courts to be violations of the statutes consisted in contracts with certain merchants by which the plaintiff in error required them to buy of it exclusively from it and from no other course or buy exclusively from plaintiff in error and not to sell any person handling competing oils, or to buy exclusively from plaintiff in error and to sell at a price fixed by it. "The statutes," he continued, "must be considered in reference to these contracts. In any other aspect they are not subject to our review on this record except the power of the state court to restrict their regulation to local commerce upon which a contention is raised."

A PIOUS FRAUD.

Boston, March 16.—Francis Truth, head of the divine healing association which bears his name, and whose advertisements have been spread over the whole country, was arrested last night at his office, charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner was locked up. A large amount of mail matter was seized by the officers, and after Mr. Truth had been taken away, a thorough search of the premises was instituted. The place was elaborately fitted up. On the first floor in one room there were at work about a dozen girls, typewriters and copyists, whose wages are said to have ranged from $3 to $8 per week. In the next room there was a printing press, which turned out circulars and the magazine known as "The Divine Healer." Across the hall, which was richly furnished, are the parlors used by Truth and his wife. They are all elaborately furnished. On this floor there is the crutch room, where are displayed the crutches which, the "Divine Healer" claimed, were cast aside by those who had been cured by his treatment.

In all, there were 23 girls employed to look after the extensive correspondence.

The warrant for Truth's arrest was issued at the solicitation of the district attorney's office. It charges that, by means of his representations, he secured many paying members of the association, to whom he gave his "absent treatment." The blanks for this "absent treatment" called for a first payment of $5 for one month's treatment.

It is said that his business has brought him in $30,000 a week regularly.

NEBRASKA CONNEVTION.

Lincoln, Neb., March 20.—In effect, William J. Bryan announced last night, to the Democratic party and the nation at large, the platform which he considers best for the Democratic party, and practically upon which he desires to stand if nominated at the Kansas City convention.

The platform, which was adopted by the Nebraska Democracy, with the greatest enthusiasm, reaffirms the Chicago platform, declares for "16 to 1," opposes a large standing army, denounces the action of the Republican party on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, declares against trusts and "imperialism," and favors the choice of United State senators by popular vote.

The platform is practically the creation of Mr. Bryan. He did not write it personally, but he was consulted concerning it, and before it was read to the convention he had approved of it throughout.

The platform adopted by the Populist convention was substantially the same as that adopted by the Democrats. It differs somewhat in form, but conflicts is no essential point.

Both conventions were enthusiastic for Bryan to the last degree and every mention of his name was greeted with cheers of delight and approval. Instructions were given to both delegations to stand for Bryan in the Kansas City and Sioux Falls conventions.

SUFFERING IN PUERTO RICO.

Washington, March 19.—Adjutant General Gorbin received a cable message to-day from General Davis commanding the department of Puerto Rico saying that the condition of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico is distressing and the suffering so general and widespread over the island that he will require at least 500 tons of food supplies weekly until further notice in proportions of four-sevenths rice, two-sevenths beans, and one-fourteenth each of bacon and codfish. Arrangements are being made in the subsistence and quartermaster general's departments to meet this requisition as promptly and regularly as possible. The transport Burnside, which is scheduled to leave New York for San Juan, on March 21, probably will take the first consignment of relief supplies and similar shipments will be made each succeeding week by other transports.

ARE LABOR UNIONS TRUSTS?

Chicago, March 20.—Several large manufacturers appeared before the subcommittee of the congressional industrial commission, which met here to-day to investigate manufacturing conditions in the west, and more particularly in Illinois and Chicago. W. J. Chalmers, of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, was the principal witness of to-day's session. He characterized trades unionism in this country as the most gigantic and arrogant trust ever organized, and also bitterly criticised the method of choosing the judiciary by popular vote in Illinois.

Mr. Chalmers claimed that manufacturers in Chicago had for years been practically without police protection, and charged that this condition of affairs was due entirely to politics.

HOBSON'S RELIC.

Montgomery, Ala., March 14.—Lieutenant Hobson has offered the state a relic of the Spanish-American war. It is a flag pole composed of parts of the masts from the Don Juan De Austria and the Almirante Oquendo, and the flag he hoisted on the Maria Teresa when she was floated. The pole is to be erected on the capital grounds. Governor Johnston has accepted the gift.

WAGES INCREASED.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 14.—The Knox Iron company has announced an increase of 10 per cent in wages of all day men and of 50 cents per ton for all puddlers. This increase effects about 500 men employed in rolling mills in this city and in Harriman, and was unsolicited by the men.

Affects 30,000 Men.

Shenandoah, Pa., March 20.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has announced that work at their numerous collieries in this vicinity will be increased to five three-quarter days. Since January they have been working two or three three-quarter days each week. Thirty thousand mine workers are affected.

The Palm

is awarded by all judges of mechanical excellence to

ELGIN
Ruby Jeweled Watches.

They are made to endure and tell time accurately. All jewelers sell them in cases to suit. Ask your jeweler why the Elgin is the best watch.

An Elgin watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

"The Wars of a Watch"—our new booklet—sent anyone on request.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

CUBA'S EXHIBIT.

New York, March 16.—When the steamship L'Aquitaine, of the French line, sailed yesterday from this city for Havre, she carried 101 cases containing part of the Cuban exhibit at the Paris exposition. They had been brought here from Havana on the United States transport Buford, and are only the first installment of several shipments which are to be made.

By an order of the war department of December 7 last, Gonzalo De Quesada was appointed a special commissioner to take charge of the Cuban exhibit, and the sum of $25,000 was provided for expenses. Mr. De Quesada visited each of the six provinces of the island. A central office in Havana was organized for the reception of exhibits.

Enough material has been obtained to fill four times the space allotted to Cuba in the Trocadero, where the island will have a pretty pavilion in the Renaissance style, which is already far advanced toward completion. Over 600 specimens of fine woods, together with rich iron, manganese and copper ores, will be shown, and cotton, hemp and other textile fibres and many other Cuban products will illustrate the opportunities that capital now has in the development of the island.

Mr. De Quesada, in speaking of the Cuban exhibit, said:

"There is no reason why the development of such a fertile land should not soon be an accomplished fact. The exhibit will not only show the favorable natural conditions that prevail in Cuba, but also the desire of the Cuban people to work and maintain peace and order, the basis of true liberty."

ADVANCED 31 PER CENT.

New York, March 14.—"The improvement in agricultural conditions now, contrasting with the depth of depression in 1894-96, is as little appreciated by the outside public as was the farmers' condition during the hard times. It is conservative, however, to say that production of the United States farms for the past year was worth to the farmers over $1,600,000,000 more than in either of the depressed years noted. This is an average advance of 31 per cent in values compared with the low point."

These statements are made by the American Agriculturist for March 17, which contains an elaborate review of the agricultural situation from a financial and industrial standpoint. The live-stock of the country is said to be worth $700,000,000 more than during the hard times, or a gain of 58 per cent. Staple crops are worth $400,000,000 more than then, while other crops show an increase of $200,000,000 in value, or a gain of 25 per cent compared with the depression of 1894-96. The produce of livestock, such as meats, dairy products, calves, mutton, sheep and lamb hides and pelts, colts, mules, etc., are said to show a gain of $370,000,000, or 40 per cent above the low point.

TO THE MAINE HEROES

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THE WAR LOAN.

London, March 19.—In the house of commons to-day the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the total number of applications for the war loan was 39,800 and that the subscriptions were £335,500,000. The largest application, he added, was for £10,000,000. Applicants for £10,000 and upwards would get six per cent of their application. Below £10,000 the assignments would vary from six per cent to an allotment in full.

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Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 17.—Bradstreet's says:

"Trade advices are as a whole cheerful and the strength of values is apparently unabated, though some soft spots still present themselves. A prominent feature this week has been the increase in strength of values of farm products, nearly all the cereals, pork products and manufacture and the products thereof have generally remained steady or unchanged.

"The Government report on the quantity of corn in farmers' hands showed a smaller than expected supply and quite an outbreak of speculative interest occurred, sympathized in by wheat, and both cereals reached the highest point touched on the crop of 1899. Liquidation on the advance brought about some reaction in prices, growing wheat crop advices proving rather depressing as a whole. It seems evident that the weather and the growing crops will constitute price-making features for some time to come."

The cotton goods market has strengthened and a number of advances are reported this week, but at western distributing centers, the business done has been rather smaller than for some time past. There is a tendency to believe that the high point has been touched and until retailers have disposed of some of their supplies, the outlook is for continued quiet at second-hand.

Wool is fairly steady but manufacturers are out of the market and concessions can be obtained, though London advices are better.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 190 as compared with 189 last week, 205 in this week a year ago, 233 in 1898, 231 in 1897, and 300 in 1896.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., March 20.—1:15 p. m.—An almost stagnant market to-day that held its own and closed higher was the only feature of the day's trading. Wheat was unusually dull, and while life apeared to be extinct, the price held remarkably well. In the face of all the bullish news that the wires brought, the market could not very well decline and, although it sold off frequently during the day, it was back on a reaction shortly after the break.

Light receipts in wheat were the rule to-day, being 4,300 against 8,975 last year. The crop report for Ohio still left a bad taste among the traders, and they were weary. Prime also contributed a bad Ohio report, showing the crop in the southern portion to be badly winter killed on the clay soil, and taken as a whole, in a much poorer condition than it was one year ago at this time. Prime also said the farmers' reserves are fully as low as they were last year, while the millers are grinding only for the retail trade and the shippers who sold freely during February are now wishing for the wheat again.

Bradstreet's reported a big decrease on the world's visible of wheat, making it 1,360,000 bushels and corn 1,425,000 bushels. The official report of the Victoria wheat crop makes the exportable surplus only six millions, against the estimated twelve millions one month ago. On the actual surplus, one third has already been shipped.

All the news received from the Ohio and Indiana crops and much of that received from Michigan is the worst that could be expected. There does not seem to be a good report in any of these states, and the visitors on Change to-day, who are acquainted with the conditions in this vicinity confirm all that has been reported.

May wheat opened to-day unchanged from yesterday at 72¾c, sold up to 73⅝c and eased off to 73c, closing strong at 73⅛c. July was up ⅛c at 71¾c and ruled firm through the day, closing at that price. Cash wheat was ⅛c lower at the opening and closed ⅛c down from yesterday at 72¾c.

Corn was firm, with little demand, cash corn selling at 37c, and May at 36c. Many offers of corn were made at 35c, but the buyers would only see 35½c, and while sales were freely made at this price, no sales were made. No. 3 mixed corn sold at 36½c and No. 4 mixed at 35c. No. 2 yellow at 37½c and No. 3 white at 37½c.

Oats were dull, doing little in cash oats selling at 25c, May 25¼c. No. 2 white at 26½c, and No. 3 white at 26c. Rye dull and lower at 57½c.

Enough material has been obtained to fill four times the space allotted to Cuba in the Trocadero, where the island will have a pretty pavilion in the Renaissance style, which is already far advanced toward completion. Over 600 specimens of fine woods, together with rich iron, manganese and copper ores, will be shown, and cotton, hemp and other textile fibres and many other Cuban products will illustrate the opportunities that capital now has in the development of the island.

Mr. De Quesada, in speaking of the Cuban exhibit, said:

"There is no reason why the development of such a fertile land should not soon be an accomplished fact. The exhibit will not only show the favorable natural conditions that prevail in Cuba, but also the desire of the Cuban people to work and maintain peace and order, the basis of true liberty."

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